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COUNTY BOROUGH OF WARRINGTON



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1951

including the Report of the
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

ERIC H. MOORE,
B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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C O N T E N T S

	Page
Committees	4
Staff	6
Introductory Letter	7
General Public Health Services	9
Services under the National Health Service Act, 1946	28
Report of Chief Sanitary Inspector ...	71

COMMITTEES AT 31st DECEMBER, 1951

RELATED HEALTH SERVICES COMMITTEE

The Mayor (Councillor W. G. Caldwell, LL.B., J.P.)

Alderman David Plinston, J.P. (Chairman)

Councillor Mrs. Mary Hardman (Deputy Chairman)

Alderman Joseph Poole, J.P.

Alderman John Smith

Councillor Arthur Boyle

Councillor H. G. Brandwood

Councillor Harold Gray, J.P.

Councillor Harry Greenwood

Councillor Robert Lewis

Councillor John Morris, J.P.

Councillor Frederick Rigby

Councillor W. P. Taylor

Councillor Thomas Whittaker

HEALTH COMMITTEE

All the members of the Related Health Services
Committee plus the following co-opted members:-

Dr. A. R. Barber

Dr. C. J. G. Bourhill

Mr. J. Selwyn Jones

Mrs. J. B. Robertson

Mrs. F. M. Sadler

MENTAL HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

The Mayor

The Chairman of the Health Committee

The Deputy Chairman of the Health Committee

Councillor Brandwood

Councillor Gray

Councillor Greenwood

Councillor Rigby

Dr. Barber

COMMITTEES AT 31st DECEMBER, 1951 (Cont'd)

NURSING SERVICES SUB-COMMITTEE

The Mayor

The Chairman of the Health Committee

The Deputy Chairman of the Health Committee

Alderman Poole

Councillor Gray

Councillor Greenwood

Mr. R. P. Lunt

Mrs. K. Bowden

Mrs. L. Brandreth

Mrs. B. Fairclough

Mrs. J. B. Robertson

CARE SUB-COMMITTEE

The Mayor

The Chairman of the Health Committee

The Deputy Chairman of the Health Committee

Councillor Boyle

Councillor Brandwood

Councillor Greenwood

Councillor Rigby

Councillor Taylor

Mr. W. Howarth

Mr. W. B. Mannion

Mrs. L. Mortimore

Mrs. Robertson

Mrs. C. A. Warburton

TOWN CLERK

J. P. Aspdon, Esq., LL.B.

STAFF AT 31st DECEMBER, 1951

WHOLE TIME-STAFF

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

Eric H. Moore, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

Stanley R. Warren, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH:

Mrs. Margaret L. Taylor, M.B., Ch.B., C.P.H.

One vacancy.

DENTAL OFFICERS:

William C. Parr, L.D.S.

Mrs. P. Lawton, L.D.S.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR:

H. A. Richardson, Cert.S.I.B., Cert. R.S.I. (Meat and Foods)

DEPUTY CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR:

W. H. Molyneaux, Cert.R.S.I., Cert.R.S.I. (Meat and Foods)

SUPERINTENDENT OF HEALTH VISITORS AND SCHOOL NURSES:

Miss E. Semple, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M. Health Visitor's Cert.

NON-MEDICAL SUPERVISOR OF MIDWIVES:

Miss M. Addy, S.R.N., S.C.M., Midwife Teacher's Cert.

SUPERINTENDENT OF HOME NURSES:

Miss F. E. Freeman, S.R.N., S.C.M.

LAY ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT:

W. Atkinson, D.P.A., Cert. S.I.B. (Appointed 16.7.1951)

DULY AUTHORISED OFFICERS:

Percy Hazeldine

Leonard Ware, R.M.P.A.

DOMESTIC HELP ORGANISER:

Mrs. M. K. Jones

AMBULANCE OFFICER:

W. H. Bell

PART-TIME STAFF

CONSULTANT OBSTETRICIAN:

Mr. G. W. H. Millington, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G.

CONSULTANT EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SURGEON:

Mr. Walter E. Hunter, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER:

Robert M. White, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

PUBLIC ANALYST:

J. D. Sherratt, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
County Borough of Warrington.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1951.

The statistics show little change from those of the year 1950. The birth rate has fallen slightly from 18.4 to 17.35 per thousand population. The death rate has risen slightly from 11.9 to 12.07 per thousand population. This rise is largely due to the increasing average age of the population, together with the influenza epidemic of January, 1951, which resulted in a large increase in the number of deaths from influenza in the upper age groups. The infant mortality rate remained virtually unchanged, being 38.10 as compared with 38.9 for 1950. During the year there was an increase in the number of infant deaths in the first 28 days of life, there being 36 such deaths as compared with 27 in the previous year. The section on tuberculosis shows an increase both in infections and in non-respiratory deaths. The factors which have had a bearing on this are mentioned in the appropriate section of the Report.

Although there has been a general improvement in the numbers of children immunised against diphtheria, the numbers remained unsatisfactory. Anything less than 75% of children protected is insufficient to ensure the absence of diphtheria from the community. The longer diphtheria remains absent from the town, the greater is the need for immunisation, for reservoirs of infection of this disease will always remain amongst the community. Only by maintaining a large percentage of the population immunised will this disease be controlled. During the latter part of the year, the services were considerably curtailed due to lack of medical staff on account of vacancies which could not be filled, and also due to illness.

I wish to express my indebtedness to the Chairman of the Health Committee, Mr. Alderman David Plinston, J.P., and members of the Health Committee for their unfailing interest and support during the year.

I would also like to acknowledge my indebtedness to my colleagues in hospital and general practice for their co-operation.

The support and hard work of members of the Health Department staff during the year resulted in the minimum dislocation of services due to shortage of staff, and I wish to express my thanks to all members of my staff for their industry during the year.

I must also acknowledge the help given to this department by all other officials of the Corporation, and to them I offer my best thanks.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

ERIC H. MOORE,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH

SERVICES

	Page
GENERAL INFORMATION AND VITAL STATISTICS	
General Information 	10
Summary of Vital Statistics 	11
VITAL STATISTICS 1932 to 1951 	12
COMPARATIVE STATISTICS 	13
CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE 	14
CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FREQUENCY 	16
UNCERTIFIED DEATHS 	16
ROAD DEATHS 	17
INFANT MORTALITY 	18
MATERNAL MORTALITY 	18
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES 	19
VENEREAL DISEASES 	20
SCABIES 	20
TUBERCULOSIS	
New cases 	21
Deaths 	22
Summary 	22
Institution treatment 	23
Visits by Tuberculosis visitor... 	24
Tuberculosis Register 	24
Incidence and death rates 	25
NOTIFICATIONS OF BIRTH 	26
NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 	27

GENERAL INFORMATION

Average height above sea-level: 50 feet.

Prevailing winds: West and South-West.

POPULATION:

Census figure, 1951	80,681	
	1951	1950
Registrar-General's estimates of population at June 30th	*80,180	*79,480
Estimated child population (i.e. under 15 years) at June 30th	19,256	18,680
Area of County Borough in acres	4,532	
Number of separate dwellings occupied (1931)	17,341	
Number of families or separate occupiers (1931)	18,474	
Rateable value at 1st April	£ 445,607	£ 439,904
Product of a penny rate:		
1950-51	£ 1,786.17396	
1951-52	£ 1,798.11256	

* These figures are "Home population figures" (i.e. they include members of the Armed Forces stationed in Warrington).

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

			1951	1950
LIVE BIRTHS				
Legitimate:	Males	...	660	694
	Females	...	660	673
			1,320	1,367
Illegitimate:	Males	...	40	55
	Females	...	31	42
			71	97
Totals	...	...	1,391	1,464
LIVE BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION				
			17.35	18.4
STILL BIRTHS				
Legitimate:	Males	...	18	15
	Females	...	23	18
			41	33
Illegitimate:	Males	...	3	2
	Females	...	3	-
			6	2
Totals	...	...	47	35
Still birth rate per 1,000 population				
	...	...	0.59	0.44
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births				
	...	...	32.68	23.3
DEATHS				
	...	...	968	948
Death rate per 1,000 home population				
	...	...	12.07	11.9
Maternal deaths				
	...	...	2	1
Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births				
	...	...	1.39	0.66
Infant Mortality (Deaths of infants under one year of age)				
	...	...	53	57
Legitimate:	Males	...	32	37
	Females	...	13	14
			45	51
Illegitimate:	Males	...	7	5
	Females	...	1	1
			8	6
Totals	...	...	53	57
Infantile Mortality Rate				
	...	...	38.10	38.9
Neo-Natal Deaths (Deaths of infants in first 28 days of life)				
	...	...	36	27
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate				
	...	...	25.88	18.44
MARRIAGES				
	...	...	773	763
Marriage rate per 1,000 population				
	...	...	9.6	9.6

VITAL STATISTICS

1932 - 1951

Year	Per 1,000 Population		Per 1,000 Live Births		Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births	
	Death Rate	Live Birth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Neo-Natal Death Rate	Still Birth Rate	Still Births and Infant Deaths
1932	12.2	17.3	87.6	34.8	56.7	139.0
1933	12.4	16.0	73.1	46.2	51.1	117.5
1934	11.6	17.3	74.2	37.1	43.7	114.2
1935	12.0	16.6	64.9	41.0	44.8	105.8
1936	12.5	16.0	90.0	38.5	47.1	133.1
1937	12.5	17.1	82.4	42.3	44.7	123.3
1938	11.2	16.4	72.5	41.3	53.8	122.1
1939	11.2	16.5	53.4	24.0	47.2	97.8
1940	13.9	17.8	65.8	30.0	46.7	108.8
1941	12.6	18.4	87.1	34.3	46.3	128.4
1942	11.9	18.4	70.9	32.2	42.5	109.5
1943	12.3	19.8	76.4	30.5	35.9	109.2
1944	12.3	21.5	62.4	28.3	32.9	92.2
1945	12.0	19.4	73.1	32.6	30.9	101.7
1946	11.7	21.7	57.9	31.4	38.9	93.8
1947	11.8	22.7	85.8	29.5	37.1	119.2
1948	11.2	19.5	46.5	21.0	29.2	73.9
1949	13.4	19.0	80.7	32.0	34.8	113.0
1950	11.9	18.4	38.9	18.4	23.3	61.3
1951	12.07	17.3	38.10	25.9	32.6	69.5

Still births and infant deaths in the five years from 1932 to 1936 totalled together 865. This means that in those five years we lost 865, who, if living to-day would be between the ages of 16 and 20 years.

The figure for the five years from 1947 to 1951 is 703.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Statistics for Warrington compared with the average for the 126 county boroughs and great towns, the County of London, and England and Wales.

	Warrington	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	London Adminis- trative County	England and Wales
	Rates per 1,000 Home Population			
LIVE BIRTHS	17.35	17.3	17.8	15.5
STILL BIRTHS	0.59	0.45	0.37	0.36
DEATHS				
All causes	12.07	13.4	13.1	12.5
Tuberculosis	0.40	0.37	0.38	0.31
Whooping cough	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Pneumonia	0.52	0.65	0.61	0.61
Influenza	0.45	0.36	0.23	0.38
Acute poliomyelitis & polioencephalitis	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
	Rates per 1,000 Related Live Births			
DEATHS				
All causes under 1 year of age	38.10	33.9	26.4	29.6
Enteritis & diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1.4	1.6	0.7	1.4
	Rates per 1,000 Total(Live & Still)Births			
MATERNAL DEATHS				
All causes	1.39	No comparable statistics available		0.79

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF WARRINGTON

Cause of death	Age group and sex												Totals: All age groups	
	0 - 1 year		1 - 5 years		5 - 15 years		15 - 45 years		45 - 65 years		65 years & over			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tuberculosis; respiratory ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	6	2	3	-	13	9
Tuberculosis; other forms ...	1	-	1	2	-	1	3	1	-	1	-	-	5	5
Syphilitic disease ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections ...	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Acute poliomyelitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infections & parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malignant neoplasm; stomach ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	12	5	9	12	23	21
Malignant neoplasm; lung, bronchus	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	16	-	4	-	21	2
Malignant neoplasm; breast ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	4	-	12
Malignant neoplasm; uterus ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	6	-	11
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasm	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	15	10	27	16	43	28
Leukaemia; aleukaemia ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	1

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN

ORDER OF FREQUENCY

Out of 968 deaths occurring during the year 834 were attributable to the undermentioned principal causes:-

	No. of deaths	Percentage of deaths from all causes
(1) Heart diseases ...	258	26.7
(2) Cancer	161	16.6
(3) Bronchitis	111	11.4
(4) Vascular lesions of the nervous system	96	9.9
(5) Other defined and ill-defined causes	91	9.4
(6) Pneumonia	42	4.3
(7) Other circulatory diseases ...	39	4.0
(8) Influenza	36	3.7

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS

The following deaths were not certified by a medical practitioner:-

Cause of death as given by Registrar	All ages	Under 1 yr.	1-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15-25 yrs.	25-65 yrs.	65 & over
Heart diseases	3	1	-	-	-	1	1
Cerebral Apoplexy	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Coronary Thrombosis	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
TOTALS	6	1	-	-	-	2	3

ROAD DEATHS

Age groups	1951		Road deaths during 1950
	Warrington residents killed in Borough	Warrington residents killed outside Borough	
Under 1 year	-	-	-
1 to 5 years	-	1	3
5 to 15 years	1	2	1
15 to 25 years	1	2	2
25 to 45 years	-	1	2
45 to 65 years	3	1	4
65 to 75 years	1	1	-
Over 75 years	-	-	-
TOTALS	6	8	12

INFANT DEATHS (under 1 year) 1951

Principal certified causes of death	Age at death									Total
	Under 24 hours	Days				Months				
		1- 7	8- 14	15- 21	22- 28	1- 3	3- 6	6- 9	9- 12	
Acute bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	4
Broncho- pneumonia	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3
Meningococcal infections	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Tuberculous meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Pneumonia	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
Acute gastro- enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	4
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Cerebral haemorrhage	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Asphyxia	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Intracranial haemorrhage	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Laryngismus stridulus	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Prematurity	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Atelectasis	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Spina bifida	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital heart disease	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Erythroblastosis foetalis	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOTALS	12	24	-	-	-	9	3	2	3	53

INFANT MORTALITY

The above table shows that 53 children died before reaching the age of one year, producing an infant mortality rate of 38.10 infant deaths per thousand live births. This rate shows a reduction from 38.93 in the previous year, and represents the lowest rate ever recorded in the town.

Investigation into the causes of infant mortality in 1949 showed a periodicity, and it was to be expected that the year 1951 would show a high rate.

Undoubtedly many factors have contributed to the very rapid improvement in infant life expectation in the borough. There has been a considerable extension of the hospital paediatric services, coupled with a drive for an increased health visiting service.

The attention of large numbers of the nursing staff of the Health Department have been centred on the care of infants under one year. The work has throughout been hampered by grossly inadequate accommodation. Good teaching is impossible in the unsuitable hired premises which are the only form of clinic accommodation in the town. Reliance is placed entirely upon the personal teaching by a health visitor to the mother. Exhibitions and group teaching are impossible in the conditions under which infant welfare centres are held. In addition there is no central clinic, and again I must urge this provision as a fundamental need of very long standing in this town.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Two maternal deaths occurred, attributable to this area during the year. One of these deaths actually occurred late in 1950, but was not registered until the year under review. This case was the subject of a Coroner's Inquest and death was attributed to criminal abortion. The second death, although attributable to this authority, occurred outside the area and was certified as due to shock resulting from haemorrhage.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE

DISEASES - 1951

(Corrected Notifications)

Disease	Age Groups of Cases Notified									Total
	Under 1	1- 2	3- 4	5- 9	10- 14	15- 24	25- 44	45- 64	65 & over	
Scarlet Fever	1	11	11	36	7	3	1	-	-	70
Whooping Cough	12	59	63	25	3	2	-	-	-	164
Measles	27	152	205	183	1	3	1	2	-	574
Pneumonia	2	10	2	1	-	4	8	18	13	58
Dysentery	-	1	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	7
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Meningitis	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	16
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	44	235	282	246	12	22	20	20	13	894

Tuberculosis notifications are given in a separate section of the report.

The numbers of the more prevalent diseases notified during the past five years are given in the table below.

Year	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Dysentery	Puerperal Pyrexia
1947	436	30	74	-	20
1948	656	97	71	1	20
1949	530	148	206	-	20
1950	1,260	255	137	28	9
1951	574	164	70	7	16

During the year there was no unusual notification of infectious disease. During January and February there was an influenza epidemic, which affected the town in common with most other parts of the country. Most cases were comparatively mild, but it resulted in an increased death rate amongst persons in the upper age group due to respiratory complications.

At the end of the year the incidence of measles was rising rapidly.

While scarlet fever has been rather prevalent in surrounding areas the number of notifications and admissions to hospital on this account within the borough has been unusually low.

No cases of food poisoning were notified during the year and the attention of the Authority was not called to any outbreaks.

VENEREAL DISEASES

Venereal diseases clinics all over the country are now required to inform the Medical Officer of Health of the number of patients from his area attending their clinics.

The following figures are therefore compiled from information received from a number of clinics, including those held in Warrington:-

No. of patients resident in Warrington and treated for the first time during the year:-

	1951	1950	1949
Gonorrhoea	31	34	27
Syphilis	21	15	33
Other conditions	88	102	103

Information is not available in this form for any year before 1949.

SCABIES

The decline in cases of Scabies requiring treatment has continued, as is shown by the following table of cases treated under arrangements made by the local authority during the past four years.

	1951	1950	1949	1948
Adults	2	1	18	44
School children	8	8	37	87
Under five years	4	4	3	19

TUBERCULOSIS

It will be seen from the table showing the incidence and death rates per 1,000 population, that there has been a rise in the infections of both respiratory and non-respiratory tuberculosis, and an increase in deaths from the non-respiratory forms. The increased notifications may partly be due to the increased detection of tuberculosis resulting from the Mass Radiography Survey which was completed in January, 1951, but it is also probable that the incidence of tuberculosis in the town is increasing. There is an increased reservoir of infection in chronic cases for whom no hospital accommodation is, at present, available. The difficulty of finding accommodation for chronic cases unsuitable for sanatorium treatment was mentioned in my last report, and the position remains materially unchanged. Many cases which require isolation must remain at home where they may infect other persons. The difficulty has been represented to the Regional Hospital Board, and they are taking active steps to try to provide accommodation for these cases. It is probable that this pool of infection is a contributory factor in the increased non-respiratory death rate.

NEW CASES

72 new cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified as compared with 54 in the previous year.

An analysis of formal notifications is given in the table below:-

	Age groups (in years)											Totals
	Under 1	1- 5	5- 10	10- 15	15- 20	20- 25	25- 35	35- 45	45- 55	55- 65	65 & over	
Respiratory:												
Males	-	-	-	-	3	5	5	8	9	6	4	40
Females	-	1	1	-	8	7	2	3	3	-	2	27
Non-respiratory:												
Males	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	5
Females	-	2	2	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	10
TOTALS	-	4	3	3	14	13	8	13	12	6	6	82

DEATHS

Deaths in which respiratory tuberculosis was a contributory factor numbered 22 as compared with 24 in the previous year.

The table of causes of death on page 14 gives the analysis by age and sex, of those dying of respiratory and all other forms of tuberculosis.

SUMMARY

RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS - NET INCREASE 16

Cases on register at 1st January, 1951	...	...	308	
<u>Added to register:-</u>				
New cases notified	...	...	72	
Transferred from other areas	...	...	9	
			<hr/>	389
<u>Removed from register:-</u>				
Recovered	...	...	6	
Died	...	...	27	
Transferred to other areas	...	...	27	
Others	...	...	5	
			<hr/>	65
Cases on register at 31st December, 1951	...		324	
			<hr/>	

NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS - NET DECREASE 1

Cases on register at 1st January, 1951	...	...	51	
<u>Added to register:-</u>				
New cases notified	...	...	22	
Transferred from other areas	...	...	1	
			<hr/>	74
<u>Removed from register:-</u>				
Recovered	...	...	10	
Died	...	...	10	
Transferred to other areas	...	...	2	
Others	...	...	2	
			<hr/>	24
Cases on register at 31st December, 1951	...		50	
			<hr/>	

INSTITUTION TREATMENT

At the end of the year the numbers of Warrington patients known to be receiving treatment in the various institutions were as follows:-

Institution	Respiratory				Non-respiratory			
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Hefferston Grange Sanatorium	12	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warrington General Hospital	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warrington Infirmary	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aintree Hospital	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leasowe Hospital	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2
Winwick Mental Hospital	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rainhill Mental Hospital	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brockhall Institution	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Fazackerley Hospital	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTALS	27	18	-	1	2	1	1	2

VISITS BY TUBERCULOSIS VISITOR

First visits to new cases	...	...	...	...	93
Visits to old cases	...	...	...	...	311
Revisits to old cases	...	...	...	...	950
					<hr/>
Total visits to patients	...	...	...	...	1,354
					<hr/>

VISITS TO CONTACTS

Contacts with new cases visited for first time	...	...	238
Contacts with old cases	...	...	830
			<hr/>
Total	...	...	1,068
			<hr/>

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Grand Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Cases on register at 1.1.51	173	135	24	27	359
Inward transfers	3	6	-	1	10
<u>NEW CASES</u>					
Formally notified	40	27	5	10	82
From other sources	1	4	4	3	12
	217	172	33	41	463
<u>CASES REMOVED FROM REGISTER</u>					
Recovered	1	5	4	6	16
Died from tuberculosis	13	9	5	5	32
Died from other causes	4	1	-	-	5
Transferred to other Authorities	13	14	-	2	29
Removed for other reasons	2	3	-	2	7
	33	32	9	15	89
<u>REMAINING ON REGISTER AT 31.12.51.</u>					
	184	140	24	26	374

TUBERCULOSIS

INCIDENCE AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION

Year	Notifications		Death Rate		
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	All Forms
1932	1.14	0.56	0.99	0.14	1.13
1933	1.02	0.45	0.76	0.22	0.98
1934	1.06	0.42	0.69	0.15	0.84
1935	1.10	0.39	0.86	0.09	0.95
1936	1.20	0.44	0.87	0.08	0.95
1937	1.30	0.29	0.91	0.04	0.95
1938	1.10	0.35	0.54	0.05	0.59
1939	0.91	0.18	0.72	0.08	0.80
1940	0.87	0.04	0.79	0.07	0.86
1941	0.94	0.19	0.62	0.07	0.69
1942	0.89	0.33	0.71	0.08	0.79
1943	0.92	0.34	0.76	0.15	0.91
1944	1.16	0.25	0.60	0.11	0.71
1945	1.05	0.25	0.64	0.08	0.72
1946	0.76	0.17	0.63	0.09	0.72
1947	0.69	0.10	0.44	0.09	0.53
1948	1.17	0.12	0.58	0.06	0.64
1949	0.75	0.09	0.43	0.04	0.47
1950	0.67	0.09	0.28	0.05	0.33
1951	0.84	0.19	0.27	0.12	0.40

NOTIFICATIONS OF BIRTH

The table below gives details of all births notified, occurring in the home, or in Institutions, and gives the total number of births finally attributable to Warrington after outward transfer of births attributable to other Authorities.

	Domiciliary					Institutional					Totals				
	Live Births				Total Births	Live Births				Total Births	Live Births				Total Births
	Pre-mature	Mature	Total	Still Births		Pre-mature	Mature	Total	Still Births		Pre-mature	Mature	Total		
Births notified as occurring in Warrington	24	533	557	11	568	113	1,149	1,262	46	1,308	137	1,682	1,819	57	1,876
Births occurring outside Warrington attributable to Warrington (Inward transfers)	-	-	-	-	-	3	81	84	2	86	3	81	84	2	86
Total of all births notified	24	533	557	11	568	116	1,230	1,346	48	1,394	140	1,763	1,903	59	1,962
Births occurring in Warrington attributable to other Authorities (Outward Transfers)	-	-	-	-	-	40	472	512	12	524	40	472	512	12	524
Total births attributable to Warrington	24	533	557	11	568	76	758	834	36	868	100	1,291	1,391	47	1,438

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Duties under the National Assistance Act are carried out by the Welfare Services Department with the exception of Section 47.

Several cases were referred to the Medical Officer of Health during the year for action under Section 47, but on investigation in every case it was found possible to persuade the patient to accept treatment in hospital voluntarily. Therefore during the year no action was taken, under this section of the National Assistance Act.

The work of rehabilitation of the elderly was continued as in previous years. As has previously been reported it has been most satisfactory for elderly persons living in insanitary conditions to be admitted to hospital or institution for a short period, during which time the Chief Sanitary Inspector, together with the other social services of the Local Authority arrange for the repair, cleaning and decoration of the house. On return home, it has been possible to maintain quite a number of old persons in a clean and contented state by supervision and assistance from local authority resources, e.g. by the provision of a home help.

SERVICES UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH

SERVICE ACT, 1946

	Page
CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN (Section 22):	
General Survey	30
Ante-natal Services	31
Post-natal Arrangements	32
Care of Premature Infants	32
Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children	34
Infant Welfare:	
General Survey	35
Defects Referred for Treatment	36
Day Nurseries	36
REPORT OF SENIOR DENTAL OFFICER	37
MIDWIFERY (Section 23):	
Midwives Practising at 31.12.51	38
Maternity Cases Attended	38
Medical Aid	39
Analgesia	39
Puerperal Pyrexia	39
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	39
Maternity Outfits	40
Visits paid by Municipal Midwives	40
Visits during Puerperium	40
HEALTH VISITING (Section 24):	
Staff	41
Training of Health Visitors	41
Health Visitors' Duties	42
Post Certificate Course	42
HOME NURSING (Section 25):	43
VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION (Section 26):	
Diphtheria Immunisation	45
Whooping Cough Inoculation	46
Smallpox Vaccination	47

AMBULANCE (Section 27):

Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Calls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Vehicles	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Maintenance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Garage Accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Personnel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Railway Transport	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Further Development	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE (Section 28):

General Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Provision of Nursing Equipment and Apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
B.C.G. Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55

DOMESTIC HELP (Section 29):

General Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Meetings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Organisation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Statistics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58

MENTAL HEALTH (Section 51):

General Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Admission of cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Mental Deficiency:								
Work performed by Authorised Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Sources of Cases ascertained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Disposal of Cases ascertained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Numbers of Mental Defectives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Cases awaiting hospital vacancies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Occupation Centre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Mental Illness:								
Cases dealt with during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Admissions to Mental Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Hospital deaths and discharges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Home Visiting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
After-care of patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

GENERAL SURVEY

Every effort has been made to implement the Local Health Authority's proposals made under the National Health Service Act, 1946, but difficulties have been met owing to shortage of professional staff and inadequate accommodation.

The medical staff establishment remained unchanged, consisting of the Medical Officer of Health, Deputy Medical Officer of Health and two Assistant Medical Officers of Health, but in October the male Assistant Medical Officer of Health left the service of this authority and no replacement could be obtained. In addition, the remaining Assistant and the Deputy Medical Officer of Health both had periods of sickness in the last quarter of the year. At the end of the year negotiations were in progress to obtain part-time assistance from practitioners. During the year under review the clinics were staffed mainly by the aforementioned officers except the post-natal, and ear, nose and throat clinics which were staffed by consultants on a sessional basis.

The health visiting staff was less than half that laid down in the establishment, and this shortage has made it difficult to carry out all the work which must be considered essential.

The resignation of the Senior Dental Officer late in the year made it impossible to provide priority dental treatment for expectant and nursing mothers and young children. At the end of the year it had not been possible to make alternative arrangements pending the appointment of a successor.

Accommodation for the clinical services remains very unsatisfactory. The premises used for the ante-natal clinic are so cramped that a complete service is impossible, group health teaching, for instance, being out of the question. The dental clinic is quite unsuitable for use for this purpose, and the necessity of adults attending at the General Hospital for dental treatment after examination at the ante-natal clinic reacts against many patients fully availing themselves of the service. Plans for a new clinic were approved by the Local Health Authority early in the year and were submitted to the Ministry of Health. On the suggestion of the Ministry these plans have been twice amended, but no approval had been obtained at the end of the year. While the economic difficulties of the present time are fully appreciated, unless reasonable accommodation for the clinics can be provided, the best value cannot be obtained from the highly trained staff. It is to be hoped that the Ministry of Health will approve this essential and urgent scheme in the near future, so that the adequate service which is so badly needed, may be developed.

During January two officers of the Ministry of Health spent several days inquiring into the services available to mothers and young children in the town, arising out of the high infantile mortality rate in 1949 and in preceding years. The official report stressed the need for more midwives and health visitors, but efforts had previously been made and failed to produce applicants. However, during the year four student health visitors were recruited and the staff of midwives was increased. During the investigations many useful discussions took place between the staff of the authority and the Ministry Medical Officer, including the necessity for better accommodation for clinical services and increased co-operation between services.

ANTE-NATAL SERVICES

Under the Local Health Authority there is one Ante-Natal Clinic at which three sessions are held weekly. The Medical Officer gives individual advice to the mother, but group teaching is virtually impossible owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the premises. All expectant mothers are encouraged to attend the clinic, and by arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board the allocation of maternity beds in the Warrington General Hospital and Warrington Maternity Home is arranged, following attendance at this clinic. Priority for hospital confinements is given to cases of medical abnormality and to expectant mothers living under difficult social circumstances. The clinic is staffed by an Assistant Medical Officer of Health, the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives and by Municipal Midwives. The continued shortage of health visitors has not allowed of the attendance of a health visitor at the clinics.

An appointments system has been introduced which has reduced congestion at the clinic and has caused less delay to patients, as well as allowing the medical staff to work more efficiently. One weekly session is staffed by an obstetric consultant of the Regional Hospital Board, and difficult cases are referred to him for advice. The consultant carries out all post-natal examinations.

Attendances at the Local Health Authority's ante-natal clinic during the year were as follows:-

Number of expectant mothers attending	...	1,679
Number who had not previously attended any clinic during current pregnancy	... ..	1,550
Total number of attendances made	... ..	3,653

These figures include a large number who attended once only and who are then booked for hospital confinement and referred to hospital ante-natal clinics, and also include patients from Lancashire and Cheshire County Councils.

Blood tests were carried out at laboratories under the control of the Minister of Health on 977 specimens - 957 being for Rhesus factor and Kahn tests, 13 for Wasserman and 7 for Ascheim Zondek tests.

POST-NATAL ARRANGEMENTS

One post-natal session is held each week at the same time as an ante-natal clinic, with a consultant obstetrician in attendance. Mothers confined at home are encouraged to attend this clinic for a post-natal examination about 6 weeks after confinement. During the year 121 women attended, as compared with 115 in 1950. It must not be forgotten that patients who have booked a doctor for their confinement should receive their post-natal examination from him.

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS

During the year under review this service has continued with little alteration, but the authority has prepared a scheme for the appointment of a specially trained nurse to undertake this work in liaison with the midwives. By the end of the year it had not been possible to make an appointment in view of the very special experience and qualities required for such work.

During 1951, 100 premature babies were born in the area as compared with 123 in 1950 and 124 in 1949. The number born at home was 24 as compared with 30 in 1950 and 24 in 1949.

PREMATURE INFANTS BORN AT HOME TO WARRINGTON MOTHERS

Weight at Birth	Nursed entirely at home					Transferred to hospital	Grand Total
	Died in first 24 hours	Died on 2nd to 7th day	Died on 8th to 28th day	Survived 28 days	Total		
Under 2 lbs.3 oz.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 2 lbs.3 oz. up to and including 3 lbs. 4 oz.	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Over 3 lbs.4 oz. up to and including 4 lbs. 6 oz.	-	-	1	4	5	1	6
Over 4 lbs.6 oz. up to and including 4 lbs. 15 oz.	-	-	-	2	2	4	6
Over 4 lbs.15 oz. up to and including 5 lbs. 8 oz.	-	1	-	8	9	1	10
TOTALS	-	1	1	14	16	8	24

As the following table shows, 23 of the 100 premature infants born during 1951 died before reaching the age of one year. This means that 23% of all premature infants died within a year. Only 2.2% of full term babies died before reaching the age of one year. This clearly indicates the enormous additional risk incurred by the premature baby. Until this risk can be reduced by better ante-natal care, and especially by better use of ante-natal facilities, we cannot be complacent.

DEATHS OF PREMATURE INFANTS

Principal certified causes of death	Age at death									Total
	Under 24 hours	Days				Months				
		1- 7	8- 14	15- 21	22- 28	1- 3	3- 6	6- 9	9- 12	
Prematurity	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Pneumonia	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Atelectasis	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Asphyxia (Misadventure)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	6	16	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	23

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND THEIR CHILDREN

Arrangements for the care of this group - unmarried mothers and their children, are made principally through the voluntary organisations, the Home of the Good Samaritan, and less frequently, the Warrington Catholic Aid and Rescue Society. Payments are made for approved cases of unmarried expectant mothers admitted to Mother and Baby Homes.

Seven such cases were admitted to various homes during 1951, as compared with 11 in 1950. Close co-operation is maintained between the various homes to which these mothers are admitted and the Authority, in order to secure follow-up of the infants.

Included in the figure of visits paid by the Health Visitors during 1951 are 118 visits to illegitimate children under one year, and 103 to those over one year old.

Priority in the allocation of nursery accommodation is still given to the children of unmarried mothers who go out to work.

I N F A N T W E L F A R E

GENERAL

One afternoon session per week is held in each of the five Infant Welfare Centres, and in addition, one morning session is held at the Bewsey Centre.

It has not been possible to find suitable accommodation to provide an Infant Welfare Centre for the Orford and Longford areas of the town.

The distribution of the centres over the town requires consideration for re-allocation to different areas but, unfortunately, premises suitable for holding Infant Welfare Centres are not in existence in those parts of the town where housing development is taking place.

With the present establishment it is impossible to increase the number of Infant Welfare Centre sessions per week, nor should it be necessary in a town the size of Warrington, but it is appreciated that re-distribution is required in order to spread the services evenly over the whole area.

The Infant Welfare Centre work is carried out by the medical staff of the Authority and health visitors, assisted by clinic nurses who help with such items as weighing the babies.

Proprietary infant foods and vitamin preparations are sold at the clinics, and facilities are afforded to the Ministry of Food for the distribution of cod liver oil and the sale of orange juice, and national dried milk.

Details of attendances at the Centres are as follows:—

Name of Centre	No. of sessions held per month	No. of children who attended during year	First attendances of children aged		Medical Consultations		Total attendances of children	
			Under 1 yr.	1-5 yrs.	Under 1 yr.	1-5 yrs.	Under 1 yr.	1-5 yrs.
Thewlis St.	4	162	70	9	340	65	754	173
Bewsey	8	510	239	47	972	267	3051	727
Ashton Hall	4	594	287	30	1252	196	3680	767
Wash Lane	4	196	69	1	329	86	1256	432
Lindley Ave.	4	246	128	12	572	106	1543	258
TOTALS	24	1708	793	99	3465	720	10284	2357

DEFECTS REFERRED FOR TREATMENT

217 children examined at the Infant Welfare Centres by the Medical Officer were found to have defects requiring attention. Of this number 2 children were referred for more than one defect. The defects requiring attention were as follows:-

Dental	75	Phimosis	14
Ear, Nose & Throat	21	Hernia	16
Eyes	17	Naevus	5
Orthopaedic ...	35	Miscellaneous ...	26
Skin Defects ...	8		

DAY NURSERIES

The four day nurseries continued to operate during the year, providing a total of 205 places, 62 of which are for use by children under 2 years of age.

There is still a waiting list of children requiring places, but this figure has been steadily falling.

DAY NURSERY STATISTICS

	Haryngton Avenue		Gough Avenue		Orford Lane		Richmond Avenue	
	Social	Other	Social	Other	Social	Other	Social	Other
Number of new applications for accommodation	26	89	22	64	36	76	24	81
Number of children admitted	10	47	8	64	22	31	15	39
Average daily attendances	43.1		40.2		44.5		43.1	

There is one private nursery in the town registered under the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948.

SENIOR DENTAL OFFICER'S REPORT

1951

Arrangements are extended to all expectant mothers to be dentally examined at the Ante-natal Clinic, and where necessary and desired, treatment is carried out at the General Hospital, where facilities including radiographs are available. Dentures, if needed, can be supplied, mechanical work being carried out by technicians under contract for similar work for the School Health Service.

Treatment of children under five is carried out at the School Clinic in conjunction with the School Dental Service. It is to be regretted that the percentage number of these children needing treatment is increasing.

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	213	162	105	105
Children under 5	207	169	135	135

	Ex-trac-tions	Anaesthe-tics		Fill-ings	Scale &c.	Silver Ni-trate treat-ment	Dress-ings	X-Rays	Dentures	
		Local	Gen'l						Full	Part
Expectant Mothers	117	82	8	23	10	-	6	-	6	1
Children under 5	210	-	130	4	-	2	2	-	-	-

MIDWIFERY

MIDWIVES PRACTISING AT 31st DECEMBER, 1951

Midwives in hospitals vested in the Minister of Health	...	...	...	16
Midwives in private practice	...	...	...	3
Midwives employed by the Local Health Authority	...	...	...	7
Non-medical supervisor of midwives	...	...	...	1

During the year it was possible to increase slightly the staff of midwives employed by the Local Health Authority.

At the commencement of the year the staff consisted of six whole-time midwives, by the end of the year there were seven, and it is anticipated that early in 1952 it will be possible to increase this staff to nine.

MATERNITY CASES ATTENDED

There were 568 domiciliary confinements reported and 1,303 institutional confinements during the year.

Midwives employed by the Authority attended 499 cases and midwives in private practice attended 68. One case was attended solely by a medical practitioner.

The details are as follows:-

DOMICILIARY CONFINEMENTS

	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurse	Total
Municipal Midwives	239	260	499
Institutional Midwives	-	-	-
Independent Midwives	33	35	68
TOTALS	272	295	567

MEDICAL AID

Medical aid was summoned by midwives in 169 domiciliary cases, including 63 cases where the medical practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service Act. The Authority is liable for the payment of the practitioners' fees in the other 106 cases.

ANALGESIA

All the municipal midwives are qualified to administer analgesia, both gas and air and pethidine, in accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives Board. Each municipal midwife is supplied with a gas and air machine for her sole use, and in addition a spare machine is held centrally to replace any machine held by a midwife, which is temporarily out of commission.

Pethidine is issued by an Assistant Medical Officer to each midwife.

The table below gives details of analgesics administered to Warrington mothers confined at home during the year, by municipal midwives:-

	When acting as a midwife	When acting as a maternity nurse	Total
Gas and air	166	212	378
Pethidine	66	96	162

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Sixteen cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified; 15 were hospital cases and one case occurred in domiciliary practice.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

One case of ophthalmia neonatorum which occurred in domiciliary practice was notified during the year. Vision was unimpaired.

MATERNITY OUTFITS

A free issue of maternity outfits is made in accordance with Ministry of Health instructions, namely, to those patients whose confinement will be conducted under the National Health Service arrangement. 549 such outfits were issued during the year.

VISITS PAID BY MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES

Visits paid by Supervisor to patients' homes ...	243
Visits paid by Supervisor to midwives' homes ...	29
Visits paid by midwives to patients' homes ...	7,218
Visits by patients to midwives' homes ...	668

VISITS DURING PUERPERIUM

During the year under review the arrangement whereby midwives paid visits to patients delivered by them for one month after confinement to supervise the progress of the infant were continued owing to the shortage of health visitors. This system has again proved very satisfactory, as it allows more adequate use to be made of the limited time of health visitors.

MIDWIFERY TRAINING

The Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives holds the Midwife Teachers Certificate and four Municipal Midwives are approved as district teachers for Part II Training for the Central Midwives Board Certificate.

The pupil midwives are attached to the Warrington General Hospital which is an approved Training School.

HEALTH VISITING

STAFF

At 1st January, 1951 the staff consisted of:-

- 1 Superintendent health visitor
- 7 Health visitors/school nurses
- 2 Clinic nurses

Resignations

- 2 Health visitors/school nurses
- 2 Clinic nurses resigned during the year

Appointments

- 1 Part-time health visitor was appointed in December
- 2 Clinic nurses were appointed between September and December

Staff at 31st December, 1951

- 1 Superintendent health visitor
- 6 Health visitors/school nurses
- 3 Clinic nurses
- 1 Part-time health visitor

This shows a deficiency of two full-time health visitors and eight health visitors/school nurses on the basis of the proposed staff approved by the Minister of Health. Clinic nurses are not included in the proposals.

TRAINING OF HEALTH VISITORS

The two student health visitors who were appointed under the Authority's scheme in 1950 were successful in their examination and returned to Warrington as qualified health visitors at the beginning of June.

Between June and September this year four student health visitors were appointed. They commenced the full-time course of training at The College of Technology, Manchester, at the end of September.

It is expected that they will return to Warrington, at the beginning of June, 1952, as qualified health visitors.

HEALTH VISITORS' DUTIES

It was hoped that the number of health visitors would be increased so that the extension of duties as contemplated in the proposals would be possible. However, the staff position remaining unchanged, the health visitors continued to concentrate on visits to infants and young children.

Throughout the year a health visitor has attended the paediatric clinic at the General Hospital. This ensures a close follow-up visit to the home by the health visitor, who is able to give the mother further advice on the care of her baby.

POST CERTIFICATE COURSE

The Superintendent health visitor attended a post graduate course for Superintendent health visitors during the year.

SUMMARY OF WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS

	First Visits	Other Visits	Total
Infants under one year ...	1,321	6,104	7,425
Children one to five years	4	9,450	9,454
Expectant mothers	281	71	352
Infant death enquiries ...	14	-	14
Infectious diseases visits	179	-	179
Visits to old people ...	7	2	9
After-care visits	16	2	18
Special visits	33	-	33
TOTALS	1,855	15,629	17,484

HOME NURSING

During the first half of the year the Authority's duties under this section of the Act were carried out by the Warrington District Nursing Association acting as agents for the Local Health Authority. During this period negotiations were continued concerning the financial arrangements, and it was agreed finally that the Local Health Authority should take over the service completely, with effect from the 1st July, 1951, and these arrangements were approved by the Minister of Health.

On that date the whole service, including the Nurses' Home and its maintenance, became the sole responsibility of the Local Health Authority.

Throughout the whole year the service has been under-staffed and it has been impossible to recruit the staff which is necessary to bring the establishment to full strength. This lack of staff results in added strain on those already employed and makes it difficult for the service to be fully available to the public. One very important effect is that time is not sufficiently available for that desirable measure of co-operation between the home nurses, the midwives and the health visitors to take place. Until there is full interchange of information between the three branches of nursing and especially between those members who work on the district, the full advantage of the preventive services provided by the Local Health Authority will not be realised.

The District Nursing Association staff at the 31st December, 1950 consisted of:-

- 1 Superintendent
- 1 Deputy Superintendent
- 10 Whole-time District Nurses
- 1 Part-time District Nurse

The staff of the Home Nursing Service at the 31st December, 1951 consisted of:-

- 1 Superintendent
- 1 Deputy Superintendent
- 8 Whole-time Nurses
- 2 Part-time Nurses

A summary of the work done is shown in the following table:-

Number of cases under treatment

on 1st January, 1951	...	...	...	213
Number of new cases treated during year	...			1,344
Number of cases under treatment on				
31st December, 1951	...	...	...	240

VISITS TO PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR

To general medical and surgical cases	...			44,139
To cases of pneumonia	...	...	...	937
To cases of tuberculosis	608
To post-natal cases	15
Casual visits	177

TOTAL	45,876
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VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Immunisation is carried out at the Infant Welfare Centres, and at schools, and also by general practitioners by arrangement with the Authority.

The table given on pages 48 and 49 gives an analysis by ages of the children immunised. This shows a considerable improvement in the number of children protected during the year. 1022 primary diphtheria immunisations were carried out as compared with 847 last year. The improvement has occurred in the groups protected both under Local Health Authority arrangements and by private practitioners. These figures would have been much improved had the Local Health Authority had the staff to carry out immunisation at clinics in the last three months of the year. Due to shortage of Medical Officers, and the impossibility of filling vacancies it was impossible to immunise children whose parents desired this.

It is therefore all the more remarkable that the figures have improved in the year under review.

It should be borne in mind that at the present time there is remarkably little diphtheria occurring in the country, but if there is any public complacency leading to lack of protection by immunisation there is no doubt that diphtheria will once again become the common and fatal disease which it was even ten years ago.

IMMUNISATION

	Performed by		Total
	Local Health Authority	Private Practitioner	
Primary	819	203	1,022
Secondary	849	42	891

WHOOPIING COUGH INOCULATION

Inoculations have been given at Infant Welfare Centres and vaccine has been supplied by the Authority to general practitioners wishing to carry out the inoculation.

462 inoculations were completed during the year, the age distribution being given in the following table:-

PRIMARY INOCULATIONS

Year of birth		No. of children inoculated during	
		1950	1951
1940	...	1	-
1941	...	1	-
1942	...	1	2
1943	...	-	1
1944	...	2	1
1945	...	3	1
1946	...	4	3
1947	...	7	5
1948	...	14	11
1949	...	105	55
1950	...	24	353
1951	...	-	30
		<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS	...	162	462
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Performed by Local Health Authority		101	345
Performed by Private Practitioners		61	117
		<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS		162	462
		<hr/>	<hr/>

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

Despite the occurrence of smallpox in several areas of the country in recent years in a severe form, there is still public apathy regarding vaccination.

It is regrettable to have to report that only 384 children under one year of age were vaccinated - in other words, approximately one in four, and the total number of persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated was less than in 1950.

In my previous reports I have stressed the importance of vaccination in infancy because of the negligible risk, but appeals made to the public have produced virtually no response.

The numbers vaccinated in 1951 are given below:-

	Age at date of vaccination					
	Under 1	1	2-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
	Number vaccinated	384	25	22	27	33	491
Number re-vaccinated	2	2	4	13	104	125

VACCINATIONS

	Performed by	
	Local Health Authority	Private Practitioners
	Vaccinations	193	298
Re-vaccinations	43	82

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF

Year of Birth	Year of Primary Immunisation								
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
1951									
1950									
1949									
1948									23
1947								15	611
1946							17	480	180
1945						2	476	84	44
1944					20	444	112	30	50
1943				112	675	178	30	17	72
1942			81	434	174	88	14	3	151
1941		29	829	154	166	35	23	218	136
1940	12	448	563	111	148	72	39	246	109
1939	183	132	301	83	109	86	16	139	72
1938	54	73	241	469	67	42	9	5	56
1937	30	52	376	224	49	13	2	-	36
Born before 1937	514	1014	1235	850	236	72	11	-	28
Annual Total	793	1748	3626	2437	1644	1032	749	1237	1568

IMMUNISATION

CHILDREN IMMUNISED IN AGE GROUPS

			Number of children in each age group immunised at any time up to 31st December, 1951		Number of children given rein-forcing injection in 1951
1949	1950	1951			
			Totals in Age Groups	Age at 31st December, 1951	
		44	44	Under 1 year	-
	47	534	581	1 - 2 years	2
35	464	163	662	2 - 3 years	-
525	104	39	691	3 - 4 years	2
153	34	23	836	4 - 5 years	4
			2814	TOTAL UNDER 5 YRS.	
96	35	65	873	5 - 6 years	136
94	39	102	841	6 - 7 years	279
81	69	30	836	7 - 8 years	60
26	19	10	1139	8 - 9 years	17
3	2	-	950	9 - 10 years	1
4	-	3	1597	10 - 11 years	221
3	14	6	1771	11 - 12 years	167
2	15	3	1141	12 - 13 years	-
5	5	-	1026	13 - 14 years	-
5	-	-	787	14 - 15 years	2
			10961	TOTAL 5 to 15 YRS.	
12	-	-	3972	15 yrs. or over	-
				TOTAL	891
1044	847	1022	17747	TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO COMPLETED A FULL COURSE OF IMMUNISATION SINCE 1940	

AMBULANCE SERVICE

AREA

There has been no change during the year in the area served, the service of the Authority providing a complete cover for the County Borough and for the contiguous parts of Lancashire and Cheshire.

CALLS

As will be seen from the tables on page 53 although the total mileage performed during the year was 85,091 compared with 86,901 during 1950 thus showing a decrease of 810 miles, the number of calls increased by 98, and 2,351 more patients were carried than in 1950. This shows that the peak load on the ambulance service had not been reached by the end of 1950.

This increase in the peak load has been caused by a marked increase in the numbers of journeys undertaken, and patients carried within the Borough with a consequent sharp increase in mileage for Borough cases of 6,748. This has been accompanied by a serious fall in the journeys undertaken (752) and miles covered (7,186) for the Lancashire and Cheshire Counties under Agency Area arrangements. The increased number of calls is reflected in a reduction in the average distance per call from 6.9 miles in 1950 to 6.2 miles in 1951.

A point of interest is the increase on the previous year of 1,753 calls answered by sitting-case cars, with a consequent increase of 7,150 in car mileage, accounted for solely by the sharp rise in the number of Borough sitting-car cases. There was a reduction of 311 car cases for the County Agency areas. This increase is accounted for by two factors, first that 1951 was the first year in which two sitting-case cars had been fully commissioned during the year, and secondly that there was an enormous increase in the numbers of patients transported to Out-Patient departments of the Warrington Group Hospitals on medical recommendation.

VEHICLES

During the year under review the oldest vehicle in the fleet, a 1939 saloon car, was replaced by a new sitting-case car. The fleet now comprises 5 ambulances and two sitting-case cars, and is the full establishment laid down in the proposals approved by the Minister of Health. This establishment was provided for the County Borough Services only, and this number of vehicles is undertaking work over a much larger area under agency arrangements with the adjoining County Councils. This establishment does not allow for any vehicle being laid off the road for routine maintenance or for repairs due to accident or breakdown. It is, therefore, necessary to increase the fleet in order that adequate maintenance of vehicles may occur.

MAINTENANCE

During the year the Corporation Transport Department carried out certain routine maintenance and inspection, and also performed much of the repair work. The co-operation of this department has enabled repairs and maintenance to be carried out in a minimum of time, a point of considerable importance in view of our low establishment of vehicles.

No major overhauls have been carried out during the year, but a replacement engine was required by one ambulance.

GARAGE ACCOMMODATION

My two previous reports have stressed the importance of early provision of garage accommodation. There has been no change in the position and the vehicles, for the most part, stand out in the open day and night, resulting in considerable unnecessary deterioration to the body work and rendering adequate maintenance by drivers a factor dependent upon the weather. The ambulance drivers, to do this maintenance, must work in the open and in close proximity to the Maternity Ward of the General Hospital. Provision of garage accommodation is most urgent. The present extremely difficult working conditions are demoralising and discouraging to all members of the staff and render it virtually impossible to operate an efficient service, as well as giving rise to considerable vehicle deterioration which could be avoided with better facilities.

PERSONNEL

There has been no increase in the staff, but during the latter part of the year the post of Foreman/Mechanic position on the establishment was replaced by that of Ambulance Officer. This will assist considerably in the general administration of the service as it had become impossible for the day to day administration to be carried out by any of the existing members of the Medical Officer's staff.

The staff of driver/attendants is the full establishment laid down in the proposals for operating the service of the County Borough, but as in the case of the vehicles, they are providing a service for a much greater area and population. As a result, minimum numbers are on duty at night and weekends and this has, on occasions, produced difficulties particularly when long journeys are required at these periods, as for example, when patients cannot be admitted to a Warrington hospital and must go to Liverpool or Birkenhead.

Many calls are answered by one driver/attendant with no other assistance. It is considered that an increase in the number of personnel will be required unless it is possible to overcome the demand for long distance calls during the hours of short staffing.

RAILWAY TRANSPORT

No cases have been carried by rail during the year.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT

The most urgent need, as stated in my previous report, is for progress in the provision of satisfactory garage accommodation.

Attention has been drawn to the fact that additional staff and vehicles will be required in the near future if the present agency arrangements are continued.

AMBULANCE SERVICE - 1951

	No. of Journeys	No. of Patients Carried	No. of Emergency Calls	Distance Run: Miles
Warrington: Ambulance	7,490	11,286	972	39,001
Car	4,434	4,472	78	27,344
Lancashire: Ambulance	613	600	128	5,419
Car	406	391	4	4,561
Cheshire: Ambulance	755	766	125	7,824
Car	59	58	9	843
Others: Ambulance	2	3	-	52
Car	1	3	-	47
TOTALS: Ambulance	8,860	12,655	1,225	52,296
Car	4,900	4,924	91	32,795
GRAND TOTALS	13,760	17,579	1,316	85,091

MONTHLY SUMMARY

	No. of calls		No. of patients		No. of Emergencies Ambulance only	Distance	
	Ambulance	Car	Ambulance	Car		Ambulance	Car
January	1,008	257	1,328	255	120	6,075	1,933
February	830	248	1,181	244	84	5,000	1,859
March	839	210	1,152	218	123	4,554	1,965
April	874	231	1,079	225	104	5,283	2,147
May	764	527	1,063	534	93	4,280	3,497
June	667	559	1,026	572	78	3,938	3,428
July	674	513	923	507	118	3,818	3,198
August	586	537	766	543	109	3,487	3,312
September	593	430	989	428	96	3,643	2,677
October	651	536	998	548	87	3,752	3,287
November	694	443	1,178	444	89	4,303	2,647
December	680	409	972	406	124	4,163	2,845
TOTALS	8,860	4,900	12,655	4,924	1,225	52,296	32,795

Average Distance per call 6.2 miles
Maximum Number of Calls per day 75
Average Number of Calls per day 37.4

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

GENERAL SURVEY

The aftercare of the tuberculous received attention on the same lines as previously, being based mainly upon reports from private practitioners, tuberculosis medical officers, and the Authority's medical staff and the tuberculosis visitor. Special attention has been paid to housing needs, but in a period of such acute housing shortage, this is a very difficult problem. Cases in which bad housing is prejudicial to the control of the disease are represented to the Housing Committee for their assistance.

As close co-operation as possible is maintained with the Tuberculosis Hospital Service through the medium of the Tuberculosis Medical Officer, who holds a joint appointment with the Local Health Authority and the Regional Hospital Board. It is considered that it would be far wiser for all aspects of tuberculosis, diagnosis, treatment, prevention, care and aftercare, to be the responsibility of one body rather than for the responsibility to be split. By the attendance of the tuberculosis visitor at the hospital clinics free interchange of information is facilitated, but the present system encourages the divorcement of the clinicians carrying out treatment in the hospital clinics from the preventive work which is the province of the Local Health Authority.

Individual patients discharged from hospital are followed up as required by the mental health workers in the care of mental illness and by the very small staff of health visitors in other cases.

In Health Education the main emphasis has again been on personal teaching in the homes by various sections of the Local Health Authority's staff. The work has been supplemented by posters and by lectures to interested bodies.

During the year much individual case work, mainly of a social nature has been carried out amongst problem families, and in December a mother and two children were sent to Brentwood Recuperative Centre for assistance. This was the first case of this nature which had been sent from this Authority, and it was hoped that it would be possible to arrange for rehabilitation of selected cases through this Centre. Revised proposals on Section 28 were submitted to the Minister for his approval in order to obtain approval for this work. This town has its quota of families which it has become customary these days to describe as 'problem'.

It is considered that the only feasible method of tackling the more serious cases is by direct guidance, example, and encouragement such as is given by Family Service Units, and by attempts at rehabilitating the housewife at centres such as Brentwood.

PROVISION OF NURSING EQUIPMENT AND APPARATUS

There was a further increase in the demand for articles on loan during the year, there being 247 articles of sick-room equipment loaned to 209 patients during the year under review as compared with 235 articles loaned to 159 patients during 1950.

B.C.G. VACCINATION

This treatment is carried out by the Tuberculosis Physician under the Local Health Authority's proposals. Notification has been received of its use in the case of 14 contacts during the year.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

GENERAL SURVEY

This service has continued to operate throughout the year in the same manner as described in the previous reports. Priority is given to cases of acute illness and to maternity cases, but the heaviest demand is for assistance to the chronic sick and aged.

At the end of 1950 there were 26 full time and 1 part time Domestic Helps employed. At the end of 1951 the staff consisted of 21 full time workers.

In December Mrs. M. K. Jones, Domestic Help Organiser resigned, and the Authority has been fortunate in obtaining an experienced successor to take up duty in January 1952. Much of the success of the service has been due to the inspiring leadership of Mrs. Jones. She built up the service from 3 part time helps to its present state of efficiency. There is no doubt that the success of a Domestic Help service depends mainly upon the personality and enthusiasm of the Organiser. Recruits have never been lacking and a waiting list of potential helps has been maintained.

MEETINGS

The Organiser addressed various meetings of interested bodies during the year and she continued her staff meetings and Christmas social as in previous years, enabling the various "helps" to meet off duty.

ORGANISATION

The organisation of the service has not been altered, but the scale of assessment was reviewed during the year with the intention of modifying and extending it to cover more social circumstances. The revised scale was not ready for submission to the Council at the close of 1951.

STATISTICS

	Total cases dealt with during year	Total visits	Cases on Books at 31st December, 1951	
			Paid	Free
Sick and Aged	210	8,483	99	44
Tuberculosis	9	393	5	-
Acute Illness	30	825	3	1
Mothers with young children	11	227	1	-
Maternity	30	310	-	-
TOTALS	290	10,238	108	45

This shows an increase of 22 cases on the previous year, and a decrease of 1,519 visits paid.

The schedule below shows the number of monthly visits paid:-

Month	Sick and Aged	Tuberculosis	Acute Illness	Mothers with young children	Maternity	Grand Total
January	628	35	71	30	-	764
February	724	29	67	29	17	866
March	765	45	121	21	27	979
April	588	32	99	17	10	746
May	824	40	156	21	34	1,075
June	632	27	104	20	48	831
July	685	26	55	20	21	807
August	755	23	37	12	45	872
September	702	31	31	24	38	826
October	848	42	35	24	32	981
November	681	32	29	4	15	761
December	651	31	20	5	23	730

Domestic Helps employed at 31st December, 1951	...	21
Applications received from Potential Domestic Helps during 1951	... ..	108
Potential Domestic Helps on register at 31st December, 1951	... ..	24

Many applications were rejected as unsuitable and some applications were subsequently withdrawn.

Visits by Organiser & Visitor during 1951:-

To Domestic Helps & Potential Domestic Helps	...	56
To Patients	... ..	2,244

OBSERVATIONS

Once again it must be noted that comparatively little use is made of the service in cases of domiciliary confinement. All steps have been taken to draw the attention of expectant mothers to the service.

The financial return from the service is low, but its use has saved the admission of many patients to hospital. Use of the service has also eased the lot of many aged persons, and has enabled them to continue living in their own homes when without the service they would not have been able to maintain the house. The value of this service cannot be assessed in pounds shillings and pence, but only in human happiness and freedom from anxiety. It must be regarded as an outstanding social service, giving as it does, practical help where the need arises.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

GENERAL SURVEY

During the year, further efforts were made to appoint staff as indicated in the Authority's proposals, but without success. It is, therefore, necessary to continue operating the service with only the two Authorised Officers, who also act as Mental Health Visitors. One member of the clerical staff is appointed as a relief Authorised Officer to act only in an emergency. One Authorised Officer attended a short week-end course at Sheffield University during the year.

The Mental Health Sub-Committee was unchanged, and has met monthly.

ADMISSION OF CASES

Throughout the year, great difficulty was experienced in obtaining vacancies for mental defectives in institutions; indeed the only vacancies allotted to this Authority were for cases, where, as a matter of extreme urgency it was essential for immediate admission to be arranged. The waiting list of mental defectives awaiting institution vacancies steadily increases each year. At the end of the year there were 17 on the waiting list, whereas on the 5th July, 1948 there was no waiting list.

There is not the same acute problem in obtaining admission of cases of mental illness to hospital, although difficulty is at times experienced with "short order" cases.

M E N T A L D E F I C I E N C Y

The following tables give details of the work performed by the Authorised Officers and Mental Health Visitors during the year, the numbers of cases ascertained as subject to be dealt with and their disposal, cases awaiting vacancies in institutions etc.

WORK PERFORMED BY AUTHORISED OFFICERS AND MENTAL HEALTH

VISITORS DURING THE YEAR

	No. of home visits paid	No. of cases involved
Cases under Statutory Supervision	145	48
Cases under Voluntary Supervision	60	23
Cases on Licence from Institutions (Progress Reports)	4	1
Home Circumstances Reports on applications for long licence, or holiday leave	34	28
Home Circumstances Reports for the purposes of Section 11	29	24
New cases investigated	7	4
Orders obtained for Institutional care or Guardianship	4	6
Conveyed to Institutions	4	6
Admitted to Occupation Centre	2	2

SOURCES OF CASES ASCERTAINED

	No. of cases		
	Males	Females	Total
Cases reported by the Local Education Authority:			
(1) Under Section 57 (3) Education Act, 1944	3	4	7
(2) Under Section 57 (5) Education Act, 1944: -			
(a) on leaving Special Schools	1	-	1
(b) on leaving Ordinary Schools	1	-	1
Cases referred by the police or by Courts under Section 8 (1) (a) Mental Deficiency Act, 1913 (or as a result of other action by the Courts)	1	-	1
Cases reported under Section 2 (1)(a) Mental Deficiency Act, 1913	1	-	1
Cases ascertained under any other circumstances	-	-	-

By resolution of the Mental Health Authority the cases as ascertained above were dealt with as shown in the following table.

DISPOSAL OF CASES ASCERTAINED DURING THE YEAR

	No. of cases		
	Males	Females	Total
1. Placed under Statutory Supervision:			
(a) Not requiring admission to an Institution or to the Occupation Centre	3	2	5
(b) and admitted to the Occupation Centre	1	1	2
(c) pending admission to an Institution	-	1	1
2. Placed under Institution Care:			
(a) admitted to a "place of safety" under Section 15 of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913	2	-	2
(b) admitted to a certified Institution under Section 8 of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913	1	-	1
TOTALS	7	4	11

NUMBERS OF WARRINGTON DEFECTIVES AT 31st DECEMBER, 1951

	No. of cases		
	Males	Females	Total
1. Under Statutory Supervision:			
(a) under 16 years	19	10	29
(b) Over 16 years	11	8	19
2. Under Voluntary Supervision	8	15	23
3. In certified Institutions	30	37	67
4. In "places of safety" under Section 15 of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913	4	2	6
5. On Licence from certified Institutions	2	3	5
TOTALS	74	75	149

Of the total of 71 defectives under Statutory and Voluntary Supervision 16 (10 males and 6 females) attend the Occupation Centre.

Two of the defectives on Licence are licensed to the care of their parents in their own homes, and three are on Licence to the care of persons other than their parents. All five defectives are progressing favourably and are engaged in useful employment.

The 73 defectives under Institution care are placed in hospitals as shown in the table below:-

Hospital	Males	Females	Total
Brockhall Hospital, Langho	16	12	28
Calderstones Hospital, Blackburn	5	11	16
Newchurch Hospital, Culcheth	-	9	9
Greaves Hall Hospital, Southport	3	-	3
Royal Albert Hospital, Lancaster	2	1	3
Ashton House Hospital, Birkenhead	-	3	3
Lisieux Hall Hospital, Chorley	2	-	2
Rampton State Hospital, Retford	1	-	1
Moss Side State Hospital, Nr. L,pl.	1	-	1
Eaves Lane Hospital, Chorley	-	1	1
Whitecross Homes, Warrington (Place of Safety)	2	2	4
Atherleigh Hospital, Leigh (Place of Safety)	2	-	2
TOTALS	34	39	73

One mental defective died in hospital during the year.

One defective under Voluntary Supervision who became violent was admitted to Winwick Hospital under the provisions of the Lunacy Acts, there being no vacancy in a Mental Deficiency Hospital.

A petition presented in respect of a male defective in Calderstones Hospital was declared invalid by the Board of Control. The patient was discharged and re-admitted after presentation of a new petition.

One female defective was admitted for a short period to Brockhall Hospital to enable her parents to take a holiday.

All patients under Statutory or Voluntary Supervision were visited regularly.

CASES AWAITING VACANCIES IN MENTAL DEFICIENCY HOSPITALS

AT 31st DECEMBER, 1951

	Males	Females	Total
1. For whom representation has been made to the Local Health Authority by parent or guardian	6	5	11
2. In "Place of Safety" under Section 15 of Mental Deficiency Act, 1913	4	2	6
TOTALS	10	7	17

OCCUPATION CENTRE

Miss M. Oliver, resigned her post as Supervisor of the Occupation Centre on 31st May to take up another post in the south of England and the Centre was consequently affected by staff shortage until August, 1951 when Miss M. Hartley, the present Supervisor was appointed and took up duty. In spite of this staff difficulty the Centre continued to operate without any reduction in the numbers of defectives in attendance.

Early in the year the Authority fixed the number of places at the Occupation Centre at 40.

The total number of attendances made during the year was 4,470, with an average daily attendance of 23.6.

The table below gives details of the numbers of defectives regularly in attendance at 31st. December, 1951.

				Males	Females	Totals
Warrington cases	...	...	...	10	6	16
Lancashire County Council cases			...	3	6	9
Cheshire County Council cases			...	1	6	7
TOTALS	...	...	...	14	18	32

The defectives attending the Centre are provided with a hot mid-day meal from the Civic Restaurant and one part-time assistant is employed to assist in serving the meals. The charge of 6d. per meal which was made to parents for these meals during the greater part of the year, was increased to 7d. in October owing to an increase in the charge made for these meals by the Civic Restaurant.

Twelve of the Warrington mental defectives attending the Centre are conveyed to and from their homes by ambulance.

MENTAL ILLNESS

The following tables give details of the numbers of cases of mental illness dealt with by the Authorised Officers under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts during the year, admissions to, discharges from, and, deaths in hospitals, etc.,

CASES DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR

	No. of cases		
	Males	Females	Total
1. Admitted to an Establishment designated for the purpose by the Minister of Health:-			
(a) Under Section 20 of Lunacy Act, 1890 (on a Three Day Order)	37	19	56
(b) Under Section 21 of Lunacy Act, 1890 (on a Justice's Fourteen Day Order)	1	9	10
2. Summary Reception Orders made:-			
(a) Patient conveyed to a Mental Hospital from another Hospital or establishment:-			
(i) Following detention on an Order made under Section 20 or 21 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	1	3	4
(ii) Not following detention on an Order made under Section 20 or 21 of the Lunacy Act, 1890	-	-	-
(b) In respect of a patient already in the same Mental Hospital:-			
(i) After treatment as a voluntary patient	-	-	-
(ii) Under the provisions of Section 20 or 21 of the Lunacy Act, 1890	12	6	18
(c) Patient admitted direct to a Mental Hospital (from home, or wandering at large)	1	-	1
(d) On petition by relative following detention under an Order made under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act, 1890	-	1	1
3. Notified as an alleged person of unsound mind or suffering from mental illness, and;			
(a) Dealt with as:-			
(i) Voluntary patients	18	15	33
(ii) Temporary patients	-	-	-
(b) No order made (excluding cases already shown under 3 (a) above)	26	20	46
4. Voluntary patients admitted direct to Mental Hospitals	31	21	52

The table below gives details of the total number of cases referred to the Duly Authorised Officers: -

	Males	Females	Total
Cases in which immediate action was taken under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act, 1890 (3 day Orders)	37	19	56
Cases in which immediate action was taken under Section 21 of the Lunacy Act, 1890 (14 day Orders)	1	9	10
Cases dealt with by admission to mental hospitals as voluntary patients	18	15	33
Cases in which no statutory action was taken (referred to Consultant Psychiatrist or directed into other channels of social services for welfare or care)	26	20	46
TOTALS	82	63	145

Of the 66 cases dealt with by Statutory Orders, subsequent action was necessary in 64 cases, one patient died in hospital before the expiration of the Order, and one was discharged from hospital on termination of the Order. The table below gives details of the subsequent action taken: -

	Males	Females	Total
1. Cases originally dealt with under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act, 1890 in respect of whom further temporary detention was necessary under Section 21A.	30	13	43
2. Cases originally dealt with under Section 21 of the Lunacy Act, 1890 in respect of whom further temporary detention was necessary under Section 21A	1	3	4
3. Admitted to mental hospital by Summary Reception Order under Section 16 of the Lunacy Act, 1890 following: -			
(a) detention under a 3 day Order made under Sec. 20	1	1	2
(b) detention under a 14 day Order made under Sec. 21	-	2	2
4. Admitted to mental hospital under Section 1 of the Mental Treatment Act, 1930 following: -			
(a) detention under a 3 day Order made under Sec. 20	5	4	9
(b) detention under a 14 day Order made under Sec. 21	-	4	4
TOTALS	37	27	64

The 47 cases shown under headings 1 and 2 of the above table who were detained for further periods under Section 21A of the Lunacy Act, 1890 were eventually disposed of as shown in the table below:-

	Males	Females	Total
Admitted to mental hospital by Summary Reception Order under Section 16 of the Lunacy Act, 1890 following original detention under:-			
(a) Section 20 (3 day Order)	12	5	17
(b) Section 21 (14 day Order)	-	1	1
Admitted to mental hospital under Section 1 of the Mental Treatment Act, 1930 following original detention under:-			
(a) Section 20 of the Lunacy Act, 1890 (3 day Order)	14	7	21
(b) Section 21 of the Lunacy Act, 1890	1	2	3
Admitted to mental hospital on petition of relative following original detention under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act, 1890 (3 day Order)	-	1	1
Discharged from hospital following original detention under Sec.20	3	-	3
Died in hospital (Section 20 Lunacy Act, 1890)	1	-	1

ADMISSIONS TO MENTAL HOSPITALS

1. Under Section 16 of the Lunacy Act, 1890

	Males	Females	Total
To Winwick Hospital:-			
(a) Following order under Section 20	1	-	1
(b) Following order under Section 21	-	2	2
(c) Following extended period under Section 21A	12	4	16
(d) Direct on Summary Reception Order under Section 16	1	-	1
To Rainhill Hospital following extended period under Section 21A	-	1	1
To Upton Hospital following Order under Section 20	-	1	1
TOTALS	14	8	22

2. Under Section 1 of the Mental Treatment Act, 1930

	Males	Females	Total
To Winwick Hospital:-			
(a) Following detention under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act, 1890	5	4	9
(b) Following detention under Section 21 of the Lunacy Act, 1890	-	4	4
(c) Following further period of detention under Section 21A of the Lunacy Act, 1890	15	9	24
(d) Direct from home through Mental Health Service	18	13	31
(e) Direct from home not under arrangements made by Mental Health Service.	31	21	52
To Upton Hospital:-			
(a) Following further period of detention under Section 21A of the Lunacy Act, 1890	-	1	1
(b) Direct from home through Mental Health Service	-	2	2
TOTALS	69	54	123

3. Total Admissions to Hospitals of Patients suffering from Mental Illness

	Males	Females	Total
To Designated Hospitals by 3 day Orders made under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act, 1890	37	19	56
To Designated Hospitals by 14 day Orders made under Section 21 of the Lunacy Act, 1890	1	9	10
To Mental Hospitals direct by Summary Reception Order made under Section 16 of the Lunacy Act, 1890	1	-	1
To Mental Hospitals as voluntary patients under Section 1 of Mental Treatment Act, 1930	49	36	85
TOTALS	88	64	152

One patient was transferred from Whitecross Homes, Warrington, to Winwick Hospital under Section 64/70 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

Discharges from Hospital

	Males	Females	Total
From Winwick (from Summary Reception Order, Section 16 of the Lunacy Act, 1890)	6	4	10
Following admission as voluntary patients under Section 1 of the Mental Treatment Act, 1930: -			
(a) From Winwick Hospital	54	47	101
(b) From Upton Hospital	-	1	1
TOTALS	60	52	112

Deaths in Hospital

	Males	Females	Total
At Winwick Hospital (Section 16 of the Lunacy Act, 1890)	8	5	13
At Rainhill Hospital (Section 16 of the Lunacy Act, 1890)	1	2	3
At Whitecross Homes (Section 16 of the Lunacy Act, 1890)	1	1	2
At Winwick Hospital (Section 1 of the Mental Treatment Act, 1930)	3	1	4
TOTALS	13	9	22

Two male and one female patients were discharged from Orders following a period of one month's trial in their home surroundings.

One female patient who was granted one month's trial in home surroundings had to be returned to hospital after two weeks' trial period.

The following table gives details of Warrington patients in Hospitals at 31st December, 1951.

	Males	Females	Total
Under Summary Reception Orders made under Section 16 of the Lunacy Act, 1890: -			
In Winwick Hospital	82	63	145
In Rainhill Hospital	9	26	35
In Lancaster Hospital	5	2	7
In Prestwich Hospital	3	3	6
In Whittingham Hospital	1	5	6
In Upton Hospital	-	1	1
In Friern Hospital, London ...	-	1	1
In Whitecross Homes, Warrington ...	11	19	30
TOTALS	111	120	231
Under Section 1 of the Mental Treatment Act, 1930 as voluntary patients:-			
In Winwick Hospital	33	26	59
In Rainhill Hospital	1	1	2
In Upton Hospital	-	1	1
TOTALS	34	28	62

HOME VISITING

The Mental Health Visitors and Authorised Officers paid visits to homes as shown below:-

	No. of home visits paid	No. of cases involved
For purposes of preparation of case histories ...	50	37
For Home Reports in cases under consideration for discharge	3	3
For purposes of After-care to discharged patients	127	96
For purposes of After-care to Ex-Service personnel	9	2

AFTER-CARE OF DISCHARGED PATIENTS

Although it is often difficult to decide what degree of care is necessary for patients discharged from hospital after suffering from mental illness, or to what extent such care can be given, some degree of successful after-care was achieved during the year in a number of cases. The Mental Health Visitors paid visits to many firms in Warrington maintaining contact with Welfare Officers of these firms and were thus able to judge the possibility of different types of work suiting discharged patients. With the valuable assistance of Welfare Officers discharged patients have thus in some cases been placed in congenial and suitable employment.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

	Page
I. GENERAL	72
II. FACTORIES	76
III. HOUSING CONDITIONS	78
IV. RODENT CONTROL AND DISINFESTATION	82
V. ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION	85
VI. SANITARY INSPECTION AND DETAIL OF IMPROVEMENT ...	94
VII. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD	98
VIII. INSPECTION OF MEAT	108
IX. CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, ETC. ...	115
X. SHOPS ACT ADMINISTRATION	116
XI. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS	117

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

PART I - GENERAL

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply for the area is derived from deep wells at Wirnwick and Houghton Green, and boreholes at Newton Hollow and Foxhill, Frodsham, Cheshire, all of which are owned and controlled by the County Borough Council: a supply is also obtained from Lake Vyrnwy.

- (1) The supply of the area and its several parts has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.
- (2) There is no significant plumbo-solvent action.
- (3) The well and borehole supplies are chlorinated. Treatment is afforded to the trunk main supply from Lake Vyrnwy by the Liverpool Authorities.
- (4) The whole of the built up area of the Borough has a piped supply to each house and no stand pipe supplies exist. Premises not connected comprise two occupied buildings on outskirts of area a considerable distance from main supply. These are supplied from wells.

Direct to houses: 22,100. Population: 80,681.

An additional service reservoir at High Warren, Appleton, with a capacity of 6 million gallons came into service in December, 1951.

Routine sampling is undertaken by officials of the Water Department of the Local Authority and samples from each source of supply are submitted to the Public Analyst, J.G. Sherratt, Esq., B.Sc., F.R.I.C. Approximately 60 bacteriological and 15 chemical samples are examined per annum.

During the year sanitary inspectors submitted 2 samples of town's water for chemical and bacteriological examination, both of which were satisfactory.

The Water Engineer, T. Nisbet, Esq., B.Sc., has supplied the following analyses which are representative of each source of supply.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMINATION OF THE WARRINGTON

DOMESTIC SUPPLY

BACTERIOLOGICAL

	Houghton Green No. 1	Winwick No. 2	Newton Hollow No. 2	Foxhill No. 2
Number of organisms per ml. capable of growth on nutrient agar at 37 degs. C. in 24 hours	2	2	1	2
Number of organisms per ml. capable of growth on nutrient agar at 20/22 degs. C. in 3 days	8	3	1	1
Probable number of coliform organisms per ml.	-	-	-	-
Probable number of faecal coli per 100 mls.	-	-	-	-

CHEMICAL

	Houghton Green Pump	Winwick Pump	Newton Hollow	Foxhill
Appearance	- clear and colourless			-
Odour	-	-	-	-
Reaction pH	7.0	7.2	7.5	7.0
<u>Parts per Million</u>				
Total solids	426	464	209	181
Nitrogen as free and saline ammonia	-	-	-	-
Nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia	-	-	-	-
Nitrogen as nitrites ...	-	-	-	-
Nitrogen as nitrates ...	2.5	7.0	3.5	3.0
Chlorides as Cl	27	26	21	26
Oxygen absorbed from perman- ganate in 4 hrs. at 27 degs. C.	0.04	0.10	0.10	0.04
Total hardness	250	260	140	120
Temporary hardness ...	182	148	118	96
Permanent hardness ...	68	112	22	24
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ ...	182	148	118	96
Free chlorine	-	-	-	-
Poisonous Metals	-	-	-	-

Poor supplies in respect of 13 dwellings were investigated and action under Section 138 Public Health Act, 1936 as amended by Section 30 Water Act, 1945 was taken.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

The Borough Engineer (J. Y. Hughes, Esq., M.Inst. C.E.) indicates that work continues on the Sankey Valley Joint Sewerage scheme and with the provision of the necessary pumping stations and sewage disposal works.

A very considerable improvement has been effected in the dredging, widening and straightening of the watercourse draining low lying land in the vicinity of Winwick Road and Long Lane districts.

One thousand one hundred and sixty three defects in connection with eavesgutters, downspouting, sinks and drainage were remedied during the year in response to action by the department.

The conversion of pail closets to the water carriage system under the compulsory powers of Sec.47 Public Health Act, 1936 administered by the Borough Engineer, and conversions arranged by owners of property through their own contractors, has continued during the year and the following numbers have been dealt with:-

(1) Under compulsory orders (Sec.47)	...	1,524
(2) Voluntarily by Owners	... ..	351
		<hr/>
TOTAL	... ..	1,875
		<hr/>

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

The district remained free from any large scale occupation of land by caravan dwellers, although many inquiries were made by intending occupiers about the possible use of particular sites for this purpose. Informal action secured the removal of one caravan on an unlicensed site, and the removal of 5 caravans, previously occupied by showmen, but let to families, on an unsatisfactory site near the town centre.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

Two registered common lodging houses within the Borough provide accommodation for approximately 130 males and for the most part have been fully occupied.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

On 1st November, 1951 the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951 came into operation, and prescribed, through regulations, standards of cleanliness for a wide range of materials used in the upholstering of new articles of furniture, bedding, etc., which were excluded from the provisions of the repealed Rag Flock Acts of 1911 - 1928. Provisions are included requiring the registration of premises where filling materials listed in the Act are used in the manufacture of certain goods, and for the licensing of premises where rag flock is manufactured or stored for distribution to registered users.

Three applications for registration were approved from local manufacturers of articles including materials covered by the Act. No applications for licences were received from persons manufacturing or storing rag flock.

Arrangements have been made for the submission of samples to the Slumberland (Research) Laboratories Ltd., Stockport, whose chemists are designated "prescribed analysts" for the purposes of the Act.

CINEMAS AND THEATRES

Of the eleven cinemas and one theatre in the town, six cinemas can be said to be entirely satisfactory in regard to repair, redecoration, adequacy of sanitary accommodation, lighting and ventilation and general cleanliness. Of the remaining five cinemas, one is likely to close down, and four are in various stages in complying with requirements which necessitate structural alterations to enable additional provision to be made for sanitary accommodation, heating and ventilation, and rest rooms for assistants. Work of reconstruction is also required to deal with unsatisfactory conditions at the Theatre, and this is at present engaging the attention of the Department and the management.

At two of the cinemas, meals are prepared and provided for patrons and other members of the public, and re-arrangement of the kitchen at one cinema is proceeding in accordance with the advice of the Department.

Sanitary Inspectors, who are appointed authorised officers for the purposes of Sec.4 of the Cinematograph Act, 1909, made sixty three inspections during the year.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACTS

A total of 89 persons and firms were registered during the year as listed sellers of Part II poisons. All listed sellers have been visited during the year by the Inspector of the Pharmaceutical Society (Miss J. Y. Stephenson).

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Sanitary inspectors made 181 visits of enquiry in respect of cases of notifiable infectious disease.

PART II - FACTORIES

FACTORY ACTS 1937 and 1948

The province of the sanitary inspector is complementary to that of H.M. District Inspector of Factories in securing satisfactory environmental conditions in mechanical and non-mechanical factories. It is desirable that the relationships of both central and local government officials in this work should be mutually helpful, and it is particularly pleasing to me to record the excellence of the co-operation afforded by H.M. Inspector (A. Mills, Esq.) in charge of the Warrington district.

These remarks apply equally to the facilities afforded by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor (J.Y. Hughes, Esq.) for the examination of deposited plans of factory extensions and improvements concerned with the requirements of the Sanitary Accommodation Order, 1938 and the provision of food preparation rooms and canteens, to which latter, in certain cases the provisions of the Food and Drugs Acts also apply.

During the year, thirty four plans relating to such work were examined and commented upon in their preliminary stages.

The following tables record action taken with matters referred to the department by the factory inspector, and as a result of routine inspections by the sanitary inspectors.

1. INSPECTIONS

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	34	26	3	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the local authority	361	116	11	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the local authority (excepting out-workers' premises)	11	-	-	-
TOTALS	406	142	14	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Re-medied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	-	-	3	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	1	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7):-					
(a) insufficient	5	9	-	3	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	22	22	-	15	-
(c) not separate for sexes	2	-	-	-	-
Other Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	31	31	-	21	-

Eleven outworkers' premises were examined during the year occupied in connection with the making of wearing apparel.

NUISANCE AND HOUSING DEFECTS

A total of 1,706 complaints were received at the Department during the year concerning the following matters:-

House disrepair and dampness	...	...	872
Storage of refuse	...	...	23
Closets	...	...	61
Drainage and sewers	...	...	384
Rodents	...	...	92
Vermin and insects	...	...	190
Animals	...	...	5
Smoke nuisances	...	...	9
Fumes and smells	...	...	28
Paving	...	...	7
Noise	...	...	1
Water supply	...	...	2
Unwholesome dwellings	...	...	18
Overcrowding	...	...	1
Miscellaneous matters	...	...	13

To secure the abatement of nuisance and the remedy of disrepair 2,639 informal and 1,225 statutory notices were served, and 1,715 informal notices and 910 statutory notices were complied with.

One hundred and fifty complaints and informations were submitted to the court relating to 85 properties at which requirements of notices had not been met. The magistrates made Orders in 22 instances, inflicted fines in 29 instances and in 99 cases the summonses were withdrawn on payment of costs, the work having been completed between issue of summonses and date of hearing. (See Details of Proceedings, Page 117)

Five informal and one formal notice were served for repair under the provisions of Section 9 of the Housing Act and one formal notice and two informal notices were complied with during the year. Work is in progress in 52 houses the subject of notice during 1950.

One Closing Order under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 was made on part of a building and the tenant rehoused.

The Borough Surveyor (J.Y. Hughes, Esq.,) indicates that it was necessary to take action about dangerous conditions in 161 houses and in 5 cases proceedings in the courts were found necessary.

Two applications for grants towards the improvement of property under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1949 were made during the year, but neither were approved.

The following extract from the Development plan for the County Borough made under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947 referring to "Age and condition of Buildings" is important in that it aptly summarises the present position, and permits emphasis on points referred to in previous annual reports.

"These maps show that of the total of 22,100 dwellings within the Borough, 10,710 or 49% can be considered sub-standard when compared with the standards of fitness required by the Housing Act, 1949. Of this number, 3,742 or 35%, and representing 17% of the total number of dwellings are not in all respects fit for human habitation within the meaning of the Housing Act, 1936, although approximately 2,345 of these houses could be made so fit and provide satisfactory accommodation for a period up to 15 years. The remaining 1,397 houses by reason of structural disrepair, sanitary defects, or narrowness and bad arrangement of streets and houses, are in such a state as to warrant demolition now, were this immediately practicable."

The circumstances of the families living in the 1,397 houses of the last category were the subject of comment in the Annual Report for 1949, and following a further report in October, 1951 relating excessive disrepair to low rent returns in such property, the Council agreed to the demolition of 30 such houses during the year 1952. The position of the 2,345 houses which could be made fit and provide satisfactory accommodation for a period of 15 years pinpoints a matter which has been the subject of memoranda to the Minister of Housing and Local Government by the Chartered Surveyors' Institution and the Sanitary Inspectors' Association, each advocating increases in rent to meet the cost of repairs which are at the moment impossible of attainment owing to the operation of the Rent and Mortgage Restriction Acts. There is a limit to the amount of repair which can be carried out under the Public Health Acts. There is an equally limiting phrase in the Housing Act, 1936. The Local Authority must be satisfied before authorising the service of notice under Sec. 9 of the Housing Act, 1936 that the repairs can be executed at a reasonable cost in relation to the value of the property. The Standards of Fitness for Habitation Sub-Committee of the Central Housing Advisory Committee reporting in 1946 attempted to define what was meant by "reasonable cost", and how it could be assessed, but without contributing anything new on the subject. It is certain, however, that the value of a property is related to the return it makes in rent and the cost incurred in keeping it in repair. If the rent is kept artificially at a level which has no regard to increases in the cost of labour and materials for repair the hands of the Local Authority in operating Sec. 9 are tied, and officials are to a large extent powerless to arrest the onset of decay. In such circumstances, many houses which could continue to provide satisfactory living accommodation, will swell the total of dwellings fit only for demolition, unless some alteration is made in existing legislation.

SUMMARY OF HOUSING CONDITIONS

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR: -

1.	(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,571
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	7,401
	(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ...	12
	(b) Number of inspections and reinspections made for the purpose	24
	(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	6
	(4) Number of dwelling houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	6
2.	Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:	
	Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	512
3.	Action under Statutory Powers during the year:	
	(A) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
	(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	1
	(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
	(a) by owners	1
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	-
	(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
	(1) Number of dwellings in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	807

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:

(a) by owners	445
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	-

(C) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
---	---

The number of new houses erected during the year 1951:

Total including numbers given separately under (b) -

(i) by the Local Authority	186
(ii) by other Local Authorities	-
(iii) by other bodies and persons:	
(a) Private enterprise	25
(b) Ministry of Works (temporary bungalows)	-

(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:-

(i) by the Local Authority	186
(ii) by other bodies or persons	-

SURVEY

Ninety two complaints of rodent infestation were received at the Department during the year, and inspectors made 508 visits and revisits for survey and rat proofing. In addition 821 premises were surveyed during inspection of buildings where food was manufactured, stored or sold; at pigstyes and cowsheds whilst concerned with movement of animals under the Contagious Diseases of Animals Acts; and during investigations into complaints concerning the keeping of animals, insanitary brook courses, offensive trades, stables and tips.

TREATMENT

The rodent operative made 1318 visits for pre-baiting and poisoning purposes classified in the following table:-

<u>Premises</u>				<u>Visits</u>
Water courses	...	...	...	539
Tips	...	...	...	146
Business premises		...	...	104
Schools and Institutions			...	110
Dwelling Houses	...	...	...	320
Lands	...	...	...	93
Agricultural Holdings	...	...		6

Six small block control schemes were carried out during the year, and it is considered that 34 major rat infestations and 23 serious mice infestations were successfully dealt with during 1951.

SEWER TREATMENT

From preliminary test baiting of the 1,468 manholes in the Borough 1950 were found to require treatment during the first sewer treatment in March and 133 in September. The treatment comprised pre-baiting and poisoning over a period of five days and "takes" of 53 and 48 respectively were recorded. The estimated kill on the Ministry's formulae was 335 rats and 820 rats respectively.

NOTICES

No statutory notices under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949 were served.

One hundred and five informal notices requiring occupiers to carry out treatments were served and one hundred and one notices were complied with.

Twenty five informal notices requiring rat proofing of premises were served and twenty nine notices were complied with during the year.

The following table for the year ended December, 1951 showing the extent and type of infestation and measures of control has been submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1951

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agricultural	All other (including Business & Industrial)	Total
1. Total number of properties in Local Authority's District (Notes 1 & 2)	97	21,088	7	3,200	24,392
2. Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1951 as a result (a) of notification or (b) otherwise (Notes 1, 2 & 3)	(a) 26 (b) 48	241 109	— 12	70 652	337 821
3. Number of properties (under 2) found to be infested by rats (Notes 1, 2 & 3)	Major 12 Minor 17	20 39	— 1	2 15	34 72
4. Number of properties (under 2) found to be seriously infested by mice (Notes 1, 2 & 3)	7	15	—	1	23
5. Number of infested properties (under 3 & 4) treated by the Local Authority (Notes 1, 2 & 3)	36	74	1	18	129
6. Number of notices served under Section 4:—					
(1) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Structural Works (i.e. Proofing)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—
7. Number of cases in which default action was taken by Local Authority following issue of notice under Section 4	—	—	—	—	—
8. Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
9. Number of "block" control schemes carried out: 6					

INSECT PESTS

The following table shows the type of verminous premises treated and the form of infestation dealt with.

Type of Infestation	Type of Premises						Total types
	Corpn. Houses	Private Dwell- ings	In- stitu- tions	Business Premises	School Clinics Nurseries	Tips	
Bugs	19	40	-	-	-	-	59
Fleas	2	1	-	-	-	-	3
Cockroaches	3	23	-	3	1	-	30
Ants	2	5	-	-	-	-	7
Earwigs	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Silverfish	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	26	70	-	3	2	-	101

All infestations yielded to treatment with Gammexane or D.D.T. in powder or liquid form, and/or proprietary materials containing such ingredients.

The tables and graphs which follow show the figures recorded for the year in solid matter and sulphur collected in the four deposit gauges and the seven lead peroxide gauges respectively distributed throughout the Borough.

In the main the tendencies for 1951 follow those for 1950.

The influence of rainfall is again typical in affecting the amount of material received by the deposit gauges, e.g.

The average deposit for:-

January, 1950	=	17.6 tons per sq.m:	rainfall 1.03"
January, 1951	=	18.24 tons per sq.m:	rainfall 2.77"
February, 1950	=	28.58 tons per sq.m:	rainfall 4.54"
February, 1951	=	19.04 tons per sq.m:	rainfall 1.85"

It will also be observed that the August figures are affected by a purely local influence in the Cemetery area (Table A2) which gives an unnaturally high reading over the 1950 figures.

The sulphur dioxide curve (Table B) again shows the influence of domestic fires in contributing this contaminant to the atmosphere - the incidence being less during the summer months when domestic fires remain unlit.

Emphasis on the major part played by the domestic firegrate in polluting the atmosphere was discussed at the 1951 National Smoke Abatement Conference. A resolution was passed which, in appreciating the action of the Government in ensuring that approved fuel burning appliances only are installed in new houses built by local authorities or by private builders, urged the prohibition or active discouragement of the manufacture and sale of appliances which do not meet minimum standards of efficiency. The resolution further urged that the modernisation of heating equipment should be treated exceptionally and that financial or other inducements should be given to obtain this end.

When the whole effect of smoke as an aerial sewage is considered on the air we breathe, the clothes, fabrics, plants and buildings which comprise our environment, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that some such general legislation similar to the power of local authorities in the Public Health Act, 1936 to contribute to the cost of the conversion of pail closets, might well be applied to the conversion of the obsolete type of firegrate. This would produce direct savings of some magnitude in the present cost of treating respiratory ailments, the deterioration of buildings and fabrics, and would enable the most to be obtained from the health giving rays of the sun which for the most part are shut off by the pall of smoke obscuring the urban communities of our land.

The opportunity was taken during the local Festival of Britain celebrations to include exhibits in an Industrial and Trades Exhibition of matter illustrative of the smoke problem, appliances and fittings used in the local survey of atmospheric pollution, and of approved appliances recommended for industrial and domestic use. During the week the exhibition was held the general public showed an encouraging interest in the exhibits.

Efforts to reduce the amount of industrial smoke and the more efficient use of fuel continue. The Ministry of Fuel and Power through their North Western Fuel Efficiency Advisory Committee held classes during the winter at the Warrington Technical Institute for stokers and boilermen in Boiler House practice. Fifty five students enrolled of which 36 were from Warrington firms, and 32 completed the course and sat an examination.

The Local Authority has also applied to the Minister for approval to a byelaw limiting the period for which black smoke may be emitted from industrial plants to 2 minutes in each half hour, and it is probable that this measure will be in operation during 1952.

Sanitary Inspectors holding the smoke inspectors' qualification made 128 half-hourly observations on industrial stacks during the year and gave advice where excessive emissions were observed. In three instances completely new boiler installations and layouts are proposed subject to the availability of licences for the work and of materials in short supply.

TABLE A1
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION - STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES
MONTHLY DEPOSITS IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE

1951

Station	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
(2) Bank Park	28.48	20.22	24.16	26.53	23.18	23.07	25.42	25.00	21.78	23.04	28.07	No return	268.95
(4) Cemetery	14.45	21.21	16.15	16.96	13.76	12.83	16.49	90.86	14.83	11.98	21.19	19.51	270.22
(6) Orford Park	9.45	16.68	20.55	31.92	21.83	21.24	No result	26.97	No result	15.43	21.41	22.89	208.37
(7) Dallam Farm	20.65	18.02	20.00	14.86	18.60	15.11	14.54	17.35	16.95	32.74	25.28	31.12	245.22
Average for Borough	18.24	19.04	20.21	22.57	19.34	18.06	14.11	40.04	17.85	25.80	23.99	24.51	263.76
Rainfall in inches	2.77	1.85	4.35	2.17	3.15	0.69	2.82	3.86	2.67	0.98	7.70	5.13	Average 3.18

TABLE A1 (Continued)
WIND DIRECTION AND VELOCITY

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
NORTH Under 10 m.p.h. Over 10 m.p.h.	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	5
NORTH-EAST Under 10 m.p.h. Over 10 m.p.h.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
EAST Under 10 m.p.h. Over 10 m.p.h.	1	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8
	-	1	-	2	9	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	13
	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	8
SOUTH-EAST Under 10 m.p.h. Over 10 m.p.h.	-	1	2	2	-	2	-	-	1	4	-	-	12
SOUTH Under 10 m.p.h. Over 10 m.p.h.	1	1	5	3	2	3	1	2	1	2	4	4	27
	2	6	3	1	9	2	-	-	3	8	3	-	41
	2	2	1	-	-	1	-	2	3	-	2	5	18
SOUTH-WEST Under 10 m.p.h. Over 10 m.p.h.	2	3	1	1	-	1	1	3	4	4	1	4	25
	2	1	1	-	-	4	6	7	5	1	-	4	31
WEST Under 10 m.p.h. Over 10 m.p.h.	4	3	1	3	-	3	7	5	5	1	6	7	45
	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	6
Under 10 m.p.h. Over 10 m.p.h.	5	2	4	6	-	3	1	2	1	-	-	1	25
NORTH-WEST Under 10 m.p.h. Over 10 m.p.h.	1	-	2	3	3	4	5	1	4	2	7	5	20
	7	2	4	7	3	3	6	7	-	-	-	-	57
	3	3	2	1	-	3	2	1	2	5	-	-	22
Calm Fog	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	1	-	19
Light Moderate Heavy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6
	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	11

TABLE A2

DEPOSIT GAUGES 1951 - RECORD OF DEPOSITS

Deposits in Tons per Square Mile, with corresponding figures for 1950 shown in brackets

MONTH	BANK PARK 1.	CEMETERY 2.	ORFORD PARK 3.	DALLAM FARM 4.	SEASONAL AVERAGE FOR BOROUGH 5.
January	28.48	14.45	9.45	20.65	18.24
February	20.22	21.21	16.68	18.02	19.04
March	24.16	16.15	20.55	20.00	20.21
April	26.53	16.96	31.92	14.86	22.57
May	23.18	13.76	21.83	18.60	19.34
June	23.07	12.83	21.24	15.11	18.06
July	25.42	16.49	No result	14.54	14.11
August	25.00	90.86	26.97	17.35	40.04
September	21.78	14.83	No result	16.95	17.85
October	23.04	11.98	15.43	32.74	25.80
November	28.07	21.19	21.41	25.28	23.99
December	No result	19.51	22.89	31.12	24.51
TOTAL	268.95*	270.22	208.37*	245.22	263.76
MONTHLY AVERAGE	24.45	22.52	20.84	20.43	21.98

* The Bank Park totals are for 11 months only; the 1951 Orford Park total is for 10 months only.

N.B. The figure of 90.86 tons for the Cemetery during August, 1951 is abnormally high, and as 83.09 tons of this total comprised "undissolved ash and other combustible matter", it is obviously due to unusual conditions in the close vicinity of the Gauge and is not a truly representative deposit. Such a result could be caused by the burning of refuse in large quantities for prolonged periods.

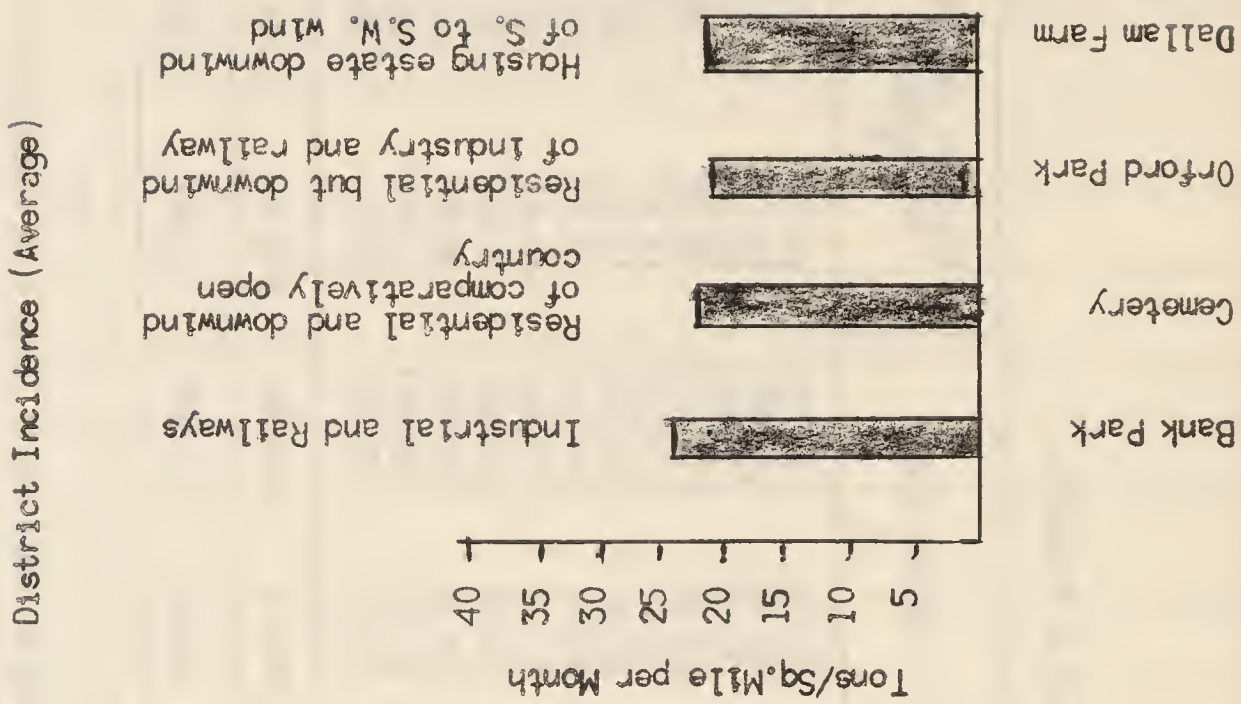
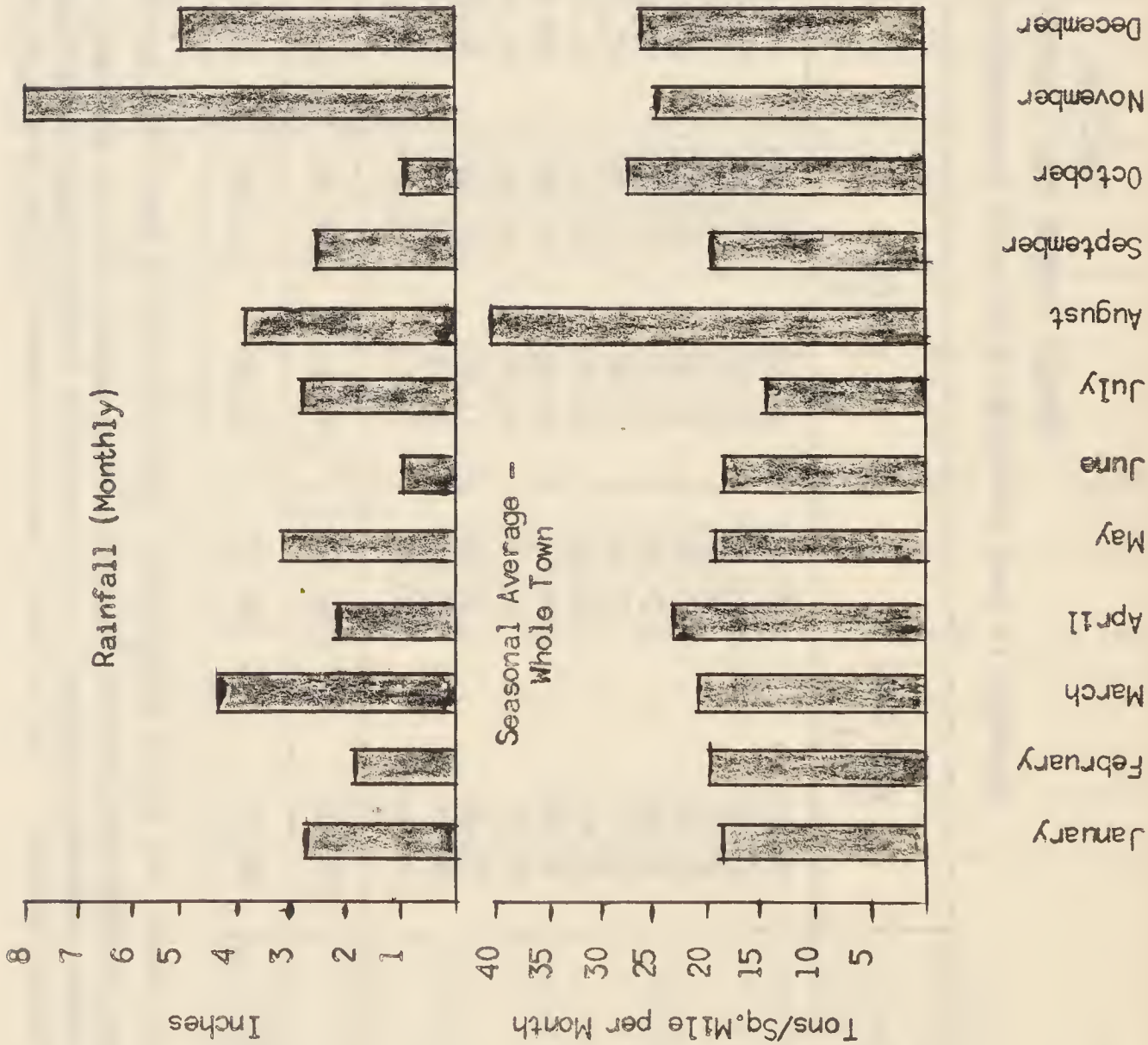


TABLE A3

MONTHLY RAINFALL

Comparison between 1950 and 1951

					1950	1951
January	...	...	...	...	1.03 ins.	2.77 ins.
February	...	...	...	...	4.54 ins.	1.85 ins.
March	...	...	...	...	1.31 ins.	4.35 ins.
April	...	...	...	...	2.73 ins.	2.17 ins.
May	...	...	...	...	1.16 ins.	3.15 ins.
June	...	...	...	...	2.77 ins.	0.69 ins.
July	...	...	...	...	3.15 ins.	2.82 ins.
August	...	...	...	...	4.00 ins.	3.86 ins.
September	...	...	...	...	4.26 ins.	2.67 ins.
October	...	...	...	...	2.69 ins.	0.98 ins.
November	...	...	...	...	4.26 ins.	7.70 ins.
December	...	...	...	...	2.60 ins.	5.13 ins.
					<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	34.50 ins.	38.14 ins.
					<hr/>	<hr/>

TABLE B
 INVESTIGATION OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION
 ESTIMATION OF SULPHUR BY LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD
 Milligrams of SO₃ per day collected by 1,000 sq. cms. of Batch DPB0₂
 1951
 (Corresponding figures for 1950 shown in brackets)

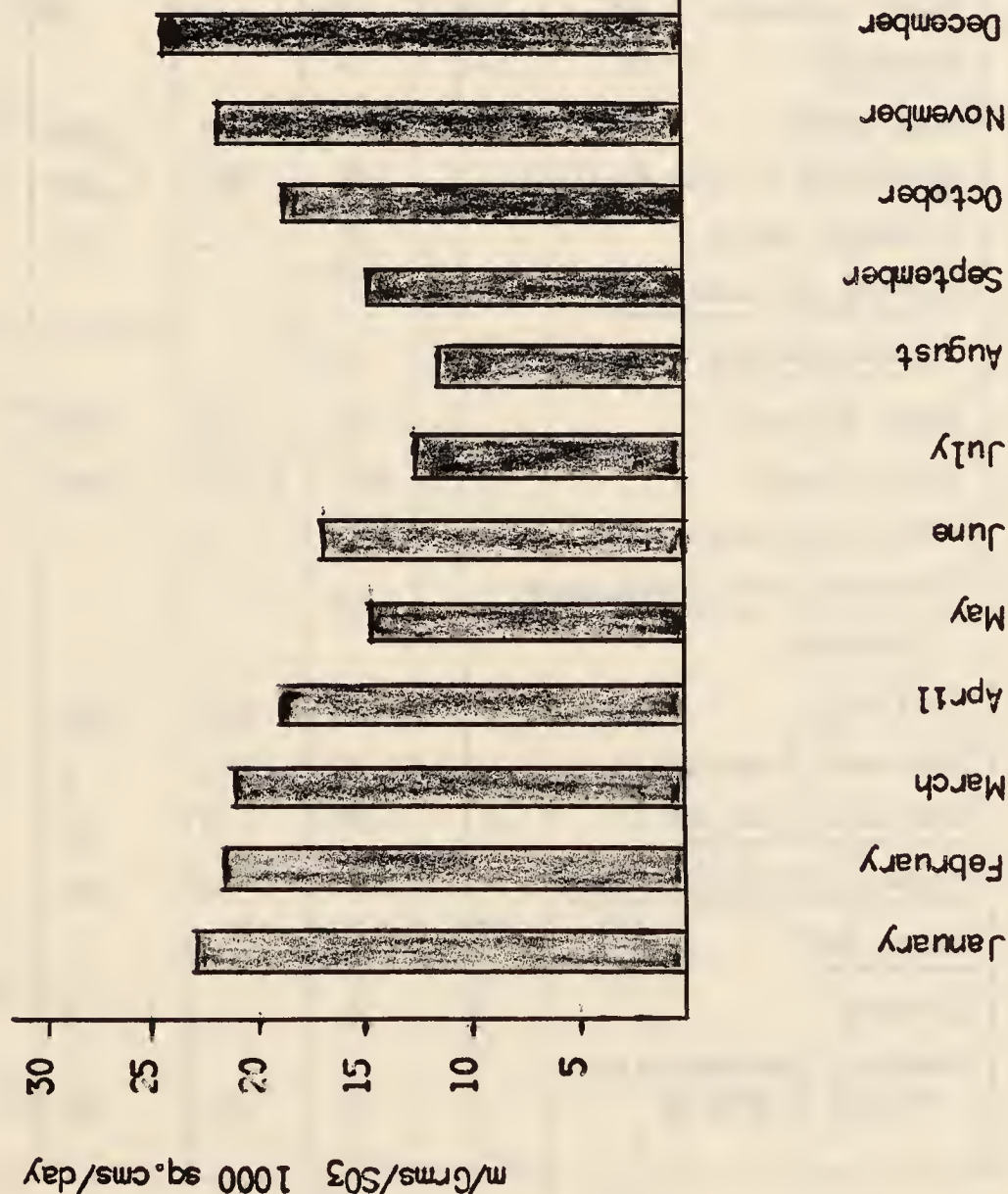
Month	Station 2 Bank Park	Station 3 Victoria Park	Station 4 Warrington Cemetery	Station 5 St. Elphin's Park	Station 6 Orford Park	Station 7 Dallam Farm	Station 8 Bewsey School	Monthly Average
January	22.8 (28.2)	22.2 (27.6)	17.6 (21.5)	22.8 (26.6)	25.5 (26.2)	23.8 (22.2)	24.1 (27.8)	22.7 (25.7)
February	24.2 (32.3)	19.3 (23.4)	20.1 (23.1)	21.3 (26.7)	26.9 (29.8)	17.4 (25.8)	21.9 (33.1)	21.6 (27.7)
March	24.8 (22.8)	18.4 (22.2)	16.9 (21.3)	19.3 (18.9)	20.6 (23.0)	19.8 (17.3)	24.8 (25.0)	20.7 (21.5)
April	21.7 (16.6)	20.4 (27.2)	15.9 (15.9)	20.6 (21.4)	21.5 (19.5)	12.2 (11.7)	19.6 (19.2)	18.8 (18.8)
May	18.5 (20.4)	12.4 (17.3)	11.0 (12.8)	13.7 (17.7)	No result (14.9)	12.0 (10.8)	20.6 (15.8)	14.7 (15.7)
June	13.7 (16.0)	16.3 (15.1)	9.7 (1.5)	20.9 (12.0)	14.1 (13.6)	9.3 (9.8)	15.5 (13.6)	16.6 (11.8)
July	13.0 (10.8)	12.5 (9.0)	9.3 (7.4)	14.6 (10.3)	No result (9.8)	10.3 (8.1)	14.0 (11.9)	12.3 (9.6)
August	12.4 (13.4)	12.3 (7.0)	7.3 (6.7)	10.8 (10.6)	11.1 (14.1)	12.4 (11.4)	12.9 (14.3)	11.3 (11.1)
September	18.0 (17.7)	10.2 (11.3)	8.0 (11.2)	14.6 (16.9)	13.4 (20.3)	14.3 (12.6)	20.9 (12.9)	14.2 (14.7)
October	27.4 (20.7)	15.3 (21.8)	12.0 (13.2)	17.3 (16.7)	18.0 (21.8)	18.1 (17.5)	24.6 (23.4)	18.9 (19.3)
November	20.3 (24.4)	25.2 (24.6)	18.2 (19.6)	17.4 (27.4)	19.1 (28.3)	22.6 (20.7)	30.4 (27.3)	21.9 (24.6)
December	27.3 (25.3)	19.4 (23.5)	17.2 (20.6)	23.1 (22.4)	29.5 (21.9)	24.9 (17.5)	29.0 (25.8)	24.3 (22.4)
TOTAL	244.1 (248.6)	203.9 (230.0)	163.2 (174.8)	216.4 (227.6)	197.7* (243.2)	197.1 (185.4)	258.3 (250.1)	218.0 (222.9)
MONTHLY AVERAGE	20.3 (20.7)	17.0 (19.2)	13.6 (14.6)	18.0 (19.0)	19.8 (20.3)	16.3 (15.4)	21.5 (20.8)	18.2 (18.6)

* The 1951 Orford Park total is for 10 months only.

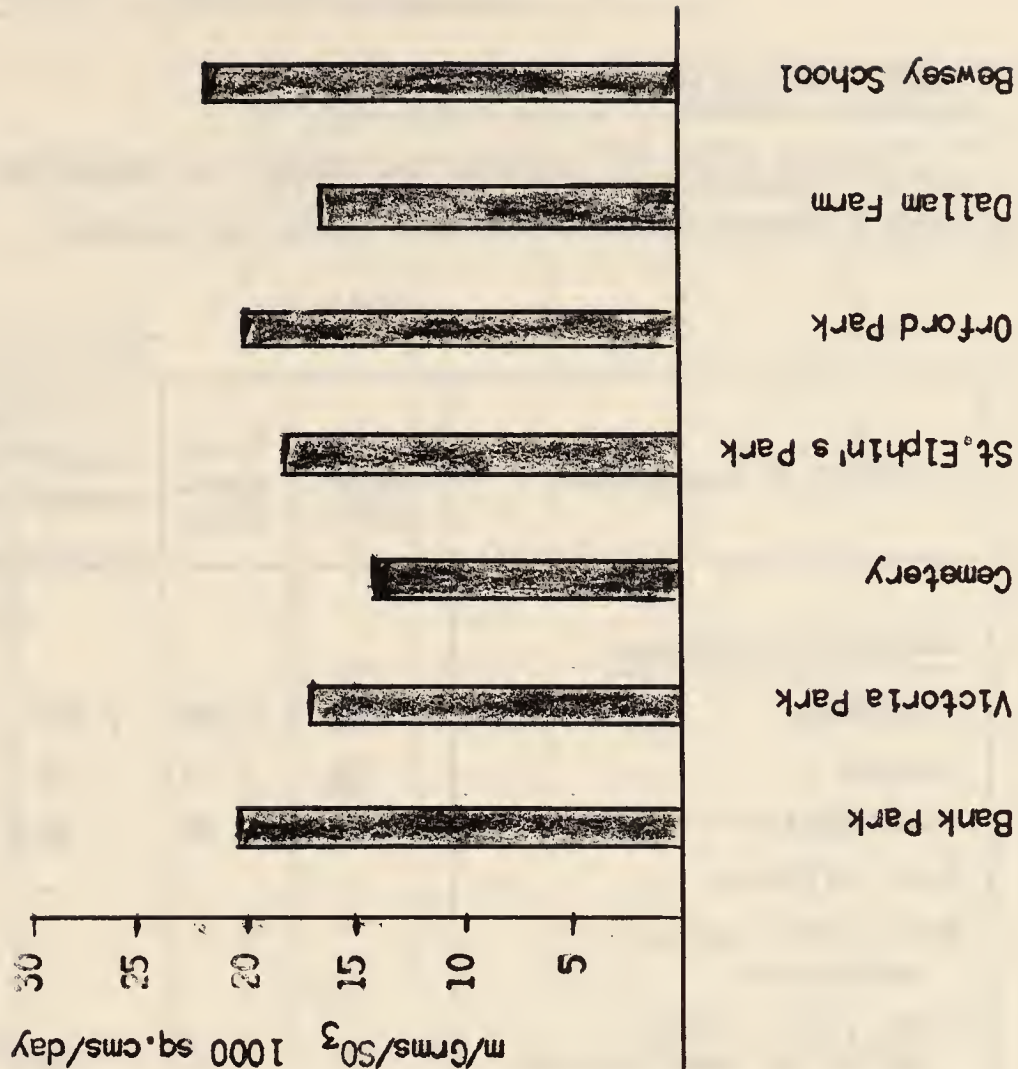
LEAD PEROXIDE GAUGES 1951
(Sulphur Dioxide)

TABLE B

Seasonal Incidence (Averages)



District Incidence (Averages)



PART VI - SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF DISTRICT

NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS

Tables I and II indicate the number and nature of inspections made during the year with conditions found and remedied.

TABLE I

Nature of inspection	Primary inspections	Re-inspections	Total visits	Nuisances or defects found	Nuisances or defects remedied
<u>Statutory nuisances</u>					
Premises	1,565	6,395	7,960	6,206	5,533
Animals	39	9	48	5	4
Accumulation or deposit	27	39	66	26	31
Dust, effluvia	-	-	-	-	-
Well, tank, cistern or water butt	-	-	-	-	-
Pond, pool, ditch, gutter or water course	27	6	33	1	3
Tents, vans or sheds	6	8	14	6	6
Smoke observations	120	8	128	4	-
Visits and interviews	18	-	18	-	-
Miscellaneous	13	4	17	-	-
Noise nuisance	2	3	5	2	2
<u>Drainage</u>					
Obstructed	629	761	1,390	629	676
Defective or insufficient	203	877	1,080	284	349
Drainage tests	27	-	27	-	-
<u>Closets and sanitary conveniences</u>					
Water closets	64	126	190	71	65
Pail closets	677	1,071	1,748	476	292
Public conveniences	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Verminous and unwholesome premises</u>					
Dwellings	98	187	285	98	98
Business premises	3	6	9	3	3
<u>Licensed Premises</u>	16	9	25	8	4
<u>Places of Entertainment</u>	54	9	63	13	5
<u>Shops Act</u>					
Closing	4	-	4	-	-
Sanitary accommodation, meals, lighting	20	19	39	18	8

TABLE I (Continued)

Nature of inspection	Primary Inspec- tions	Re-in- spec- tions	Total visits	Nuisan- ces or defects found	Nuisan- ces or defects remedied
<u>General (including bye- laws & regulations)</u>					
Infectious disease	74	7	81	-	-
Common lodging houses	8	-	8	-	-
Houses-let-in-lodgings	7	3	10	1	-
Offensive trades	7	1	8	-	1
Stables	16	2	18	4	4
Piggeries	65	30	95	19	1
Tips	10	1	11	1	1
Pharmacy & Poisons	2	-	2	-	-
Workplaces	11	5	16	7	4
<u>Food</u>					
Slaughtering	531	-	531	-	-
Private slaughtering	3	-	3	-	-
Markets	38	-	38	-	-
Preparing premises	69	106	175	110	60
Fried fish shops	16	44	60	31	30
Cold stores	1	-	1	-	-
General food shops	85	111	196	6	10
Bakehouses	38	12	50	17	-
Butchers' shops	57	17	74	18	18
Food poisoning	1	-	1	-	-
<u>Milk</u>					
Dairies	82	-	82	5	5
Pasteurising establish- ments	105	-	105	-	-
Milk shops & retail premises	21	-	21	-	-
<u>Ice-cream</u>					
Premises	33	-	33	-	-
Shops	72	-	72	-	-
<u>Factories</u>					
Mechanical	116	-	116	31	31
Non-mechanical	26	-	26		
Outworkers	14	-	14		
<u>Housing</u>					
Repair (Sec.9)	6	277	283	6	1
Demolition (Sec.11)	6	17	23	-	-
Undertakings	-	-	-	-	-
Closure (Sec.12)	1	-	1	-	-
Overcrowding	5	-	5	-	-
Miscellaneous	312	-	312	-	-

TABLE I (Continued)

Nature of inspection	Primary Inspec- tions	Re-in- spec- tions	Total visits	Nuisan- ces or defects found	Nuisan- ces or defects remedied
<u>Contagious diseases of animals</u>					
Saleyards	20	-	20	-	-
Movement of swine	35	-	35	-	-
Importation of animals	8	-	8	-	-
Railway sidings	-	-	-	-	-
Foot & Mouth Disease	9	-	9	-	-
Miscellaneous	64	-	64	-	-
TOTALS	5,586	10,170	15,756	8,096	7,240

TABLE II
DETAILS OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENT

Defect or contravention	Defect or con- traven- tion reme- died	Defect or contravention	Defect or con- traven- tion reme- died
<u>Dwellings</u>		<u>Factories</u>	
Decorated	4	Cleanliness	-
Roofs	509	Overcrowding	-
Walls (Interior)	723	Temperature	-
Walls (External)	273	Ventilation	-
Ceilings	201	Drainage of floors	-
Floors	302	Sanitary accommodation: -	
Fire grates	123	Insufficient	9
Wash boilers	19	Unsuitable or defective	22
Doors and windows	350	Not separate for sexes	-
Dampness	1,735	Other matters	-
Lighting	8	<u>Shops</u>	
Ventilation	307	Insufficient sanitary accommodation	3
Chimney stacks	191	Insufficient washing facilities	2
Gutters & downspouts	601	Heating & lighting	1
Downspouts disconnected	8	Facilities for meals	1
Yard or passage surfaces	55	Seating	-
Water supply	4		
Food storage	-		
Verminous	103		
Unwholesome	13		
Ash bin stores	102		

TABLE II (Continued)

Defect or contravention	Defect or contravention remedied	Defect or contravention	Defect or contravention remedied
<u>Drainage</u>		<u>Workplaces</u>	
Defective	50	Cleanliness	1
Inspection chambers	5	Overcrowding	-
Additional gullies	19	Lighting	-
Sinks	92	Ventilation	-
Sink waste-pipes	116	Sanitary accommodation:-	
Soil or vent. pipes	29	Males	1
Other necessary appliances	4	Females	1
New drainage provided	29	<u>Stables</u>	
<u>Closets and sanitary conveniences</u>		Abolished	-
Water closets	53	Cleanliness	1
Pail closets	292	Surfaces	1
Water supply	5	Drainage	1
Flushing cisterns	7	Storage of manure	1
Light & ventilation	-	<u>Piggeries</u>	
<u>Food and food preparing premises</u>		Surfaces	1
Surfaces	18	Abolished	-
Ventilation	13	Storage of manure	1
Lighting	9	Drainage	1
Drainage	13	Cleanliness	-
Cleanliness	15	<u>Places of entertainment</u>	
Fittings (movable)	12	Cleanliness	2
Personal washing facilities	15	Ventilation	-
Cleansing facilities	13	Sanitary accommodation:-	
Sanitary accommodation	10	Males	1
		Females	1
		Drainage	-

(a) MILK

REGISTERED DAIRYMEN AND DAIRIES

Distributors 213

Dairies:-

Pasteurising Premises 2

Dairy Premises 22

—
24
—

Licences issued under Milk (Special Designation) Regulations are indicated in the following table:-

Designation	Regulations	Type of Licence	No. issued
Tuberculin Tested	Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regs. 1949	Dealer's	9
Tuberculin Tested	Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regs. 1949	Supple- mentary	8
Pasteurised	Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Steri- lised Milk) Regs. 1949	Pasteu- riser's	2
Pasteurised	Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Steri- lised Milk) Regs. 1949	Dealer's	8
Pasteurised	Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Steri- lised Milk) Regs. 1949	Supple- mentary	7
Pasteurised (T.T.)	Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Steri- lised Milk) Regs. 1949	Dealer's	7
Pasteurised (T.T.)	Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Steri- lised Milk) Regs. 1949	Supple- mentary	7
Sterilised	Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Steri- lised Milk) Regs. 1949	Dealer's	166
Sterilised	Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Steri- lised Milk) Regs. 1949	Supple- mentary	2

SAMPLING FOR CLEANLINESS AND EFFICIENCY

OF HEAT TREATMENT

Class of milk	No. of samples	Appropriate tests	No. of samples	
			Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	263	Phosphatase Methylene Blue ($\frac{1}{2}$ hour test)	263 253	- 10
Sterilised	8	Turbidity Test	8	-
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	6	Phosphatase Methylene Blue ($\frac{1}{2}$ hour test)	6 5	- 1
Tuberculin Tested	3	Methylene Blue	2	1

RAW MILK TESTS FOR CLEANLINESS AND TUBERCULOSIS

Thirty two samples of undesignated milk were submitted for cleanliness and keeping quality tests. Thirty samples satisfied the methylene blue test and two failed the test. Eighteen samples of raw milk were submitted for examination for the presence of tuberculosis and negative results were received in all cases.

(b) ICE CREAM

On the 1st March, 1951 the Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Order, 1951 came into operation and prescribed a minimum compositional standard for ice-cream of not less than 5% fat, 10% sugar and $7\frac{1}{2}$ % milk solids other than fat. Variations in the proportions are permitted if the ice-cream contains fruit, but in this case the total content of fat, sugar and milk solids other than fat shall be not less than 25% of the total including the fruit.

Fifty five samples of ice-cream were submitted for analysis with the following results for fat content:-

More than	3%	but less than	5%	...	2		
"	"	5%	"	"	8%	...	17
"	"	8%	"	"	11%	...	26
"	"	11%	"	"	15%	...	8
"	"	15%	"	"	20%	...	1
"	"	20%				...	1 (Choc. ice)

—
55
—

The average figure for fat content is approximately 9%. Sugar and non-fatty milk solids were well above the minimum requirements.

Fifty six samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination and grading with the following results:-

Provisional Grade	...	1	-	16	samples
"	"	...	2	-	15 "
"	"	...	3	-	6 "
"	"	...	4	-	16 "

The results of the bacteriological examination of the samples identified in terms of wrapped and unwrapped ice-cream are as follows:-

Type	Grade				Total
	1	2	3	4	
Wrapped ...	9	11	3	2	25
Unwrapped ...	7	7	3	14	31
TOTAL ...	16	18	6	16	56

PARTICULARS OF REGISTRATION

Thirty three applications from shop keepers to store and sell ice-cream were granted during the year. In each case the ice-cream was of the wrapped variety.

Premises for the manufacture of ice-cream	...	5
" " storage and sale of loose ice-cream		9
" " the sale and storage of pre-packed ice-cream	... ..	166

Inspectors made 32 visits to manufacturing premises and 67 to vendors for purposes of supervision, inspection and advice.

(c) FOOD PREPARING PREMISES

GENERAL

The Catering Trade Working Party appointed by the Minister of Food in 1948 published its report on Hygiene in Catering Establishments during 1951. The Report recommends the registration of all catering establishments with the appropriate local authority and a standard code of practice for existing establishments together with a "Target" code to which as a long term policy, it is desirable all types should attain.

The report also refers to occasions when the responsibility of the local authority to enforce the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act in relation to school central kitchens, factory canteens and establishments provided or controlled by nationalised industry, has been challenged, and considers that the same legal requirements, including registration with the local authority, should be enforceable in respect of all catering establishments. The Working Party says: "We consider in particular that Government Departments, hospital authorities and local authorities should ensure that catering establishments under their control should not only be above reproach but should serve as a model of good construction, good equipment and good practice."

In the section devoted to the education of the public the report refers to the fact that hygienic habits are most effective and lasting when acquired in childhood, and mentions the part played by Health Departments and Education Departments whose handbooks include references to eating habits, personal cleanliness and the like. It emphasises the importance of educational work in schools for the formation of sound hygienic habits, such as the instinctive washing of hands after using the sanitary convenience, and the correct preparation, storage and care of food. One must agree with this statement wholeheartedly but at the same time sympathise with the people who must put this across in many schools which for the most part lack hot water supply over wash bowls, and in some cases have no wash bowls at all, to say little about obsolete and insufficient sanitary accommodation.

The Catering Trade Working Party has provided much valuable information and made interesting suggestions and any revision of the existing law which may follow as a result of their recommendations will do much to remove anomalies, clarify doubts, and stimulate progress in a most praiseworthy subject.

INSPECTIONS

Following the policy of previous years the inspectorate have concentrated attention on bringing existing premises up to a reasonable standard, and in advising on layout and amenities.

Twenty nine extensive specifications have been prepared and served during the year in connection with the preparation and sale of food at the following types of premises, and 20 similar specifications have been complied with involving in the majority of cases complete reconstruction of the premises.

	Served	Complied with
Cinema Kitchens 	1	-
Cafes and Restaurants 	4	1
Snack Bars 	1	1
Clubs and Dance Halls 	3	1
General Food Shops 	4	3
Business and Industrial Canteens ...	4	2
Confectioners 	1	-
Kitchens at Licensed Premises ...	2	1
Mobile Fish and Chip Sellers ...	2	2
Fried Fish Shops 	4	5
Butchers' premises 	2	2
Wet Fish Sellers 	-	1
Bakehouses 	1	1
TOTALS 	29	20

Work on outstanding specifications is either in progress or awaiting licences for material. Details of the improvements effected are referred to in "Detail of sanitary improvement", page 96. In addition 13 notices have been served concerning byelaw contraventions and 5 notices have been complied with.

One hundred and ninety six inspections were carried out at general food shops, one hundred and seventy five at preparing premises, sixty at fried fish shops, fifty at bakehouses and seventy four at butchers' premises.

LIAISON WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS AND AUTHORITIES

The arrangements with the Food Executive Officer (Mr. S. Makepeace Lott) whereby applications for catering licences are referred for report and recommendation on the suitability of premises have proved extremely helpful and conditions at the following premises were dealt with.

Dance Hall 	1
Clubs 	4
Snack Bars 	4
Licensed Premises 	4
School Canteens 	1
Industrial Canteens 	2
Butchers' Premises 	1
Cafes and Restaurants 	1
Mobile Canteens 	1

Approval was withheld in respect of 3 licensed premises, 1 mobile canteen and 1 snack bar.

All plans submitted to the Borough Surveyor involving premises for food preparation or sale are referred for examination and report.

UNSOOUND FOODSTUFFS

The following foodstuffs at shops and warehouses were condemned and voluntarily surrendered during the year:-

Commodities	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Bacon	-	-	1	14
Butter and Fats	-	-	1	20
Cheese	-	1	3	19
Cereals	-	1	-	7
Fish	-	2	1	26
Fruit (Fresh and Dried)	-	1	-	17
Meat (Cooked and uncooked)	-	10	3	19
Preserves, Confectionery, etc.	-	6	1	5
Rabbits	-	1	-	18
Miscellaneous	-	-	1	8
<u>Canned Foodstuffs</u>				
Fish	-	2	2	7
Fruit	-	9	2	10
Meat	2	8	-	15
Milk	-	7	6	2
Preserves, etc.,	-	3	3	18
Vegetables	-	13	2	24
Miscellaneous	-	7	1	6
TOTAL WEIGHT	5	19	3	11

(d) FOOD POISONING

No cases of food poisoning occurred during 1951.

(e) ADULTERATION OF FOOD

Mr. J. G. Sherratt, B.Sc., F.R.I.C. holds the appointment of Public Analyst and samples under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Acts are submitted to him for analysis.

The number of samples submitted for chemical analysis during the year was 241 (See Table I).

The average percentage composition of milk samples submitted for analysis and reported genuine is indicated in the following table:-

Period	No. of Samples	Milk Fat	Solids-not-fat
1st Quarter (January 1st to March 31st)	36	3.54	8.56
2nd Quarter (April 1st to June 30th)	36	3.44	8.8
3rd Quarter (July 1st to September 30th)	40	3.54	8.86
4th Quarter (October 1st to December 31st)	27	3.74	8.77
	139	3.56	8.74

The minimum presumptive standard prescribed by the Sale of Milk Order, 1939, for genuine milk is 3.0% milk fat and 8.5% milk solids-not-fat.

Of 148 samples of milk submitted, 14 samples or 9.5% failed to reach the standard laid down in the Sale of Milk Order, 1939. For the most part these samples comprise samples reported as genuine but abnormal milks, appeal to cow samples taken as a result of an original deficiency, and failure to adequately mix supplies.

1. Reported as deficient in solids-not-fat but certified as genuine but abnormal milk ... 2
2. Small deficiencies in fat attributable to failure to adequately mix supplies ... 7
3. Deficiencies in fat but which "on appeal to cow" proved genuine milk 4

Proceedings were instituted in respect of the remaining sample, concerning the presence of 3.7% extraneous water in a sample of pasteurised milk. (See Table III, Details of Legal Proceedings, Page 117)

One sample of butter was genuine as to composition but was deteriorated by mould, and a packet of Nu-life powders was genuine as to constituents, but carried a claim of tonic properties which was misleading.

Two samples of ice-cream were deficient in fat and manufacturers were warned.

No excessive or prohibited preservatives were found.

TABLE I

DETAILS OF SAMPLING OF FOOD

Article	No. of Samples			No. Genuine			No. not Genuine		
	For- mal	In- for- mal	Total	For- mal	In- for- mal	Total	For- mal	In- for- mal	Total
Milk	147	1	148	133	1	134	14	-	14
Ice-Cream	49	6	55	47	6	53	2	-	2
Gin	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
Whiskey	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-
Rum	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
Ruby Wine	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sherry (British)	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Beer (Mild)	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
Almonds	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ribena	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Beef Paste	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Creamola (Rice)	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Butter	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Coffee	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Tomato Ketchup	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Fondant	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Malt Vinegar	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Herbal Powders	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Jelly	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Lemon Cheese	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Soreen Milk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whipping Compound	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Oatmeal	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sandwich Spread	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sausage (Pork)	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-
Sausage (Tomato)	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Tongue Paste	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Jam (Blackcurrant)	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Salmon	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Beef and Tongue Paste	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cakeoma	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Soup (Cream of Mushroom)	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Fish Paste	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Orange Squash	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
TOTALS	207	34	241	191	34	225	16	-	16

TABLE II
ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION TAKEN IN RESPECT OF SAMPLES
REPORTED BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST TO
BE NOT GENUINE

No. of Sample		Article	Extent of Adulteration	Action taken
Informal	Formal			
	1208	Milk	Deficient in fat to extent of 3.3%	Further sampling carried out.
	1212	Milk	Containing not less than 3.7% extraneous water.	Proceedings taken. Case dismissed. See Legal Proceedings, Page 117.
	1225	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat to extent of 7.8%.	No action on Analyst's report of genuine but abnormal milk.
	1230	Milk	Deficient in fat to extent of 8.3%.	Deficiency attributed to failure to plunge. Retailer agreed to cease sale of loose milk and retail a bottle supply.
	1231	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat to extent of 2.1%.	No action on Analyst's report of genuine but abnormal milk.
	1243	Milk	Deficient in fat to extent of 1.6%.	No action on small deficiency.
	1260	Milk	Deficient in fat to extent of 10%.	Sample No. 1261 taken from herd.
	1261	Milk (Appeal to Cow)	Deficient in fat to extent of 13.3%.	On evidence of this sample from herd Sample No. 1260 accepted as genuine.
	1278	Milk	Deficient in fat to extent of 13.3%.	Sample No. 1279 taken from herd.
	1279	Milk (Appeal to Cow)	Deficient in fat to extent of 10%.	On evidence of this sample from herd Sample No. 1278 accepted as genuine.
1283		Butter	Genuine butter deteriorated by presence of mould.	Sample submitted on request from purchaser. Investigation made of storage accommodation at shop premises.

TABLE II (Continued)

No. of Sample		Article	Extent of Adulteration	Action taken
Infor- mal	For- mal			
	1284	Milk	Deficient in fat to extent of 5%.	Further sampling carried out.
1297		Herbal Powders (Nu-life)	Genuine as to ingredients. Misleading claim on label.	Informal action taken to have misleading claim of tonic properties removed from label.
	1311	Milk	Deficient in fat to extent of 5%.	Further sampling of supply carried out.
	1328	Milk	Deficient in fat to extent of 3.3%.	Further sampling of supply carried out.
	1362	Milk	Deficient in fat to extent of 6.6%.	Further sampling of supply carried out.
	1379	Ice-Cream	Deficient in fat to extent of 17.2%.	Investigation at premises carried out and warning letter sent.
	1386	Ice-Cream	Deficient in fat to extent of 20%.	Investigation at premises carried out and warning letter sent.

GENERAL

The Report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Meat Inspection was published during 1951. The terms of reference of this Committee included a review of the present advisory memorandum used in the system of meat inspection and to consider whether the memorandum, as revised, should be given statutory authority in new Food Regulations; to consider the revision of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924 to 1948; and to consider the qualifications of those at present engaged in meat inspection and the qualifications which should be required of those so engaged and the facilities for their training.

Among the thirty five recommendations of the Committee are the following:-

A review of the course of training for meat inspectors to include instruction in ante-mortem inspection, the recognition of evidence of Salmonella infections, in making simple laboratory tests and in the interpretation of reports of more specialised laboratory examinations.

That accommodation and facilities be provided at all new slaughterhouses, and, whenever practicable, at existing slaughterhouses, to enable meat inspectors to carry out routine laboratory tests.

That it should be obligatory for all sanitary inspectors engaged in meat inspection to hold the appropriate meat and foods inspection certificate.

That registration with the local authority should be applied to the retail butchery trade including stalls in covered markets and mobile shops, but that stalls in open markets should be discontinued. Registration should also be related to the suitability of the premises.

The Committee also made recommendations in regard to the handling and transport of meat, the need for uniformity of records, hygiene in slaughterhouses, and necessary revision of existing law, all or much of which may be incorporated in new legislation. It is, however, gratifying to note that after a most exhaustive enquiry, the Committee indicated that the great majority of meat inspectors would, no doubt, continue to be sanitary inspectors trained in meat inspection, and that they regarded this as a satisfactory arrangement.

ANTE-MORTEM AND POST-MORTEM INSPECTION

In view of certain recommendations of the Working Party regarding the need for ante-mortem inspection and for inspectors to have a knowledge of laboratory work, the arrangements at Warrington, referred to in previous reports, are again mentioned.

Four district sanitary inspectors perform ante- and post-mortem inspection at the slaughterhouse by rota, one week in every four. Each inspector gives full and undivided attention to the inspection of meat during his duty week. Co-ordination and uniformity of practice is afforded through the Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector and finally the Chief Sanitary Inspector, and all inspectors hold the special qualification in such work. The Deputy and other inspectors have also taken a course of instruction at Manchester College of Technology in laboratory work associated with meat inspection.

PREMISES

The Orford Green Slaughterhouse continues to cater for the population of the County Borough and the Warrington Rural District. The premises are still without adequate cooling hall facilities, but new sheep lairages and a sheep slaughter hall have been built as part of the main plan for improving conditions. Improved arrangements have also been made for the temporary storage and removal of manure and offal. It is anticipated that the provision of cooling facilities will follow during 1952.

SLAUGHTERING

The number of animals killed and examined shows a decrease of 1504 over the 1950 figures. This is mainly due to a decrease in the number of sheep killed. The number of pigs and cows slaughtered increased considerably. This is reflected in the increased number of carcasses requiring a detailed examination and the increase in the number of carcasses in which Tuberculosis was found (See Diseased Conditions).

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED

	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
Cattle (excluding Cows)	2,858	2,921	2,193	2,180	2,297
Cows	3,164	2,878	2,390	1,925	2,106
Calves	1,977	1,982	1,709	1,727	1,965
Sheep and Lambs	14,405	17,888	15,610	15,012	11,541
Pigs	1,312	551	514	206	130
TOTALS	23,716	26,220	22,416	21,050	18,039

DISEASED CONDITIONS

The following tables show the increase in Tuberculosis.

	1951	1950
Carcases requiring detailed examination	5,038	4,516
Carcases affected with Tuberculosis	2,113	1,706

The presence of Tuberculosis is further analysed to show the type of animals affected, and the percentage increase over the past three years.

	1951	1950	1949
	%	%	%
Cattle (excluding Cows) ...	14.38	13.25	9.12
Cows	50.53	44.33	41.09
Calves	0.05	0.15	0.18
Pigs	7.77	7.26	7.98

SUMMARY OF CONDEMNATIONS

TABLE A

	Cattle (exclud- ing (Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Slaughtered	2,858	3,164	1,977	14,405	1,312
Number Inspected	2,858	3,164	1,977	14,405	1,312
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	3	14	13	9	11
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	463	1,564	6	682	160
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	16.31%	49.87%	0.96%	4.80%	13.03%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	14	60	1	-	5
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	397	1,539	-	-	97
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	14.38%	50.53%	0.051%	-	7.77%

TABLE B
Table showing extent of Tuberculosis, Other Diseases and Weights of Diseased Meat.
Year ending 31st December, 1951

Kind of Animal	No. Examined	Of which were T.B.	Heads	Thorax											Entire Carcase condemned owing to tuberculosis	Weight of Meat & Offal destroyed on account of tuberculosis	Weight of Meat & Offal destroyed on account of other Diseases	Total Weight of Meat & Offal destroyed for all Diseases
				Pluks	Lungs	Heart and Pericardium	Skirt	Livers	Spleens	Stomachs	Kidneys	Mesenteries	Uteri	Udders				
Beasts: Cattle (ex- cluding Cows Cows	2,858	411	133	-	331	22	28	55	44	35	17	104	16	16	14	18,216	9,968	28,184
	3,164	1,599	448	-	1,467	102	132	237	141	144	81	616	82	83	60	90,684	46,251	136,935
Total Beasts	6,022	2,010	581	-	1,798	124	160	292	185	179	98	720	98	99	74	108,900	56,219	165,119
Sheep	14,405	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,163	2,163
Pigs	1,312	102	69	39	26	9	8	8	8	19	5	15	-	-	5	2,569	2,159	4,728
Calves	1,977	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	32	4,402	4,434
TOTALS	23,716	2,113	651	39	1,825	134	169	301	194	199	104	736	98	99	80	111,501	64,943	176,444

TABLE C

TABLE SHOWING QUANTITY AND WEIGHT OF MEAT CONDEMNED
AND DISPOSED OF UNDER MINISTRY OF FOOD
GUARANTEE DURING THE YEAR 1951

Disease	Bulls lbs.	Bull- ocks lbs.	Hei- fers lbs.	Cows lbs.	Calves lbs.	Sheep lbs.	Pigs lbs.	Total lbs.
Tuberculosis	1110	1910	15196	90684	32	-	2569	111501
Abscesses	30	538	994	2401	5	51	17	4036
Actinomycosis	-	32	90	-	-	-	-	122
Adhesions	14	8	33	249	-	-	17	321
Angiomatosis	28	56	136	7514	-	-	-	7734
Anthrax	-	-	-	810	-	-	-	810
Arthritis	-	-	-	20	-	8	-	28
Cirrhosis	-	28	26	878	2	-	-	934
Congestion	-	38	59	155	-	1	69	322
Contamination	-	-	12	20	1	426	10	469
Contamination by Anthrax	-	-	-	870	-	-	-	870
Cysticercus Bovis	56	73	201	342	-	-	-	672
Decomposition & Putrefac- tion	-	-	-	-	-	149	61	210
Degeneration	-	14	42	598	-	-	3	657
Distomatosis	14	2001	1720	10633	-	965	-	15333
Dropsy	-	-	80	3957	145	-	65	4247
Echinococcus	-	102	186	1090	-	51	10	1439
Emaciation	-	-	-	-	-	19	461	480
Emphysema	8	-	14	80	-	-	7	109
Fevered	-	-	552	608	-	-	136	1296
Foetal Carcases	-	-	-	-	3860	-	-	3860
Ill Bled & Moribund	-	-	614	-	55	206	188	1063
Indurated	-	-	-	9841	-	-	81	9922
Immaturity	-	-	-	-	229	-	-	229
Inflammation	2	111	555	1266	-	8	356	2298
Jaundice	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	45
Mastitis (Acute Septic, Simple)	-	-	-	446	-	-	-	446
Melanosis	-	-	27	-	9	-	-	36
Necrosis	-	-	-	24	-	-	5	29
Carried fwd.	1262	4911	20537	132486	4383	1884	4055	169518

TABLE C (Continued)

Diseases	Bulls lbs.	Bull- ocks lbs.	Hei- fers lbs.	Cows lbs.	Calves lbs.	Sheep lbs.	Pigs lbs.	Total lbs.
Brought fwd.	1262	4911	20537	132486	4383	1884	4055	169518
Nephritis	-	-	-	85	-	-	2	87
Parasitic	-	-	-	13	2	56	15	86
Pericarditis	-	8	4	1257	3	-	-	1272
Peritonitis	1143	-	52	626	-	-	174	2055
Pleurisy	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7
Pneumonia & pneumony- cosis	-	8	14	-	3	1	65	91
Swine fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	355	355
Traumatism	7	-	227	2243	43	215	62	2797
Tumours	-	-	11	165	-	-	-	176
TOTALS	2412	4927	20845	136935	4434	2163	4728	176444

TOTAL WEIGHT: 78 tons 15 cwt. 1 qr. 16 lbs.

CYSTICERCUS BOVIS

Examinations carried out in accordance with Ministry of Food Circular M.F.5/48 for the detection of this condition show that 18 animals of 6,022 bovines slaughtered were affected. The condition in each case appeared to be localised in the cheek muscles, and after condemnation of the head, the carcasses were removed for treatment in cold storage for the requisite period, following which they were released for manufacturing purposes only.

The incidence of this parasitical condition shows a welcome diminution over 1950 when 31 animals of 5,799 were affected.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTER

One pig was examined at private premises following slaughter under licence of Ministry of Food.

SLAUGHTERMEN'S LICENCES

Eighteen slaughtermen were licensed during the year under the provisions of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933. No offences were detected. One application for a licence was refused.

INSPECTION AND LICENSING

Twenty visits were made by Sanitary Inspectors (who are appointed Local Authority inspectors for the purposes of the Acts) to 16 markets and collecting centres, for purposes connected with the issue of licences and the various orders and regulations, etc. One hundred and fifteen visits were made in regard to transfers of animals under licence.

During January and February, Warrington was included in an area controlled by the Foot and Mouth Disease (Controlled Areas Restriction) Order, 1938, and four licences to hold Collecting Centres were issued. Three contraventions of the Order were detected in which animals were moved into the Collecting Centres without a licence, and the facts were reported to the Lancashire Police. In subsequent proceedings two persons were fined one pound each for the offences.

The Local Authority granted licences during the year under the Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, 1950 authorising the holding of 11 markets at which swine were included, and 1 licence to hold a market for the sale of poultry under the Live Poultry (Regulation of Sales, Exhibitions and Movements) Order, 1950.

ANTHRAX ORDER, 1938

A cow admitted to the Orford slaughterhouse for emergency slaughter in July was, on post mortem examination, suspected of being affected with Anthrax. The provisions of the Anthrax Order, relating to the disposal of carcase and organs, disinfection of premises, and removal of manure were immediately put into effect at the slaughterhouse and at the premises from which the animal had been removed. Notification of the disease was forwarded to the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries, together with specimens of the blood, and precautionary advice tendered to the slaughtermen who had dressed the animal. The existence of Anthrax was later confirmed following bacteriological examination of the blood at the Ministry's laboratory at Weybridge.

SWINE FEVER ORDER, 1938

Outbreaks of swine fever were confirmed at 2 piggeries within the Borough affecting 28 pigs, 19 of which were destroyed and disposed of in accordance with the requirements of the Order. The premises were disinfected and controlled for the requisite period.

Contacts of an outbreak of swine fever outside the Borough were found in the Norton Arms Collecting Centre and the premises were disinfected, and the animals sent for slaughter under supervision.

The presence of swine fever in a pig sent for emergency slaughter to the Orford slaughterhouse from an outside area was reported to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries who made investigations at the premises from which the pig was sent.

Six cows were sent into Orford Slaughterhouse by veterinary inspectors following examination of animals at farms and markets. Two were found to be affected with generalised tuberculosis and the carcasses and organs were condemned. Four were affected with localised tuberculosis rendering necessary the condemnation of organs and parts of carcasses.

PART X - ADMINISTRATION OF SHOPS ACTS

GENERAL

The following Acts and Orders are operative within the Borough area: -

Shops Act, 1950

Warrington Barbers' and Hairdressers' (Weekly half-holiday) Closing Order, 1926.

Warrington Closing Order (Butchers) 1921

Warrington Sunday Trading Partial Exemption Order, 1938

Warrington (Padgate Lane) Shops Late Day Order, 1938.

The early closing day in the Borough is Thursday. The late day for the Padgate area is Friday, and that for the remainder of the Borough is Saturday.

INSPECTIONS

Notice was served in respect of 9 instances of insufficient sanitary accommodation, 2 instances of insufficient washing facilities, 6 instances of inadequate provision for the taking of meals and 1 instance of lack of seating arrangements. Conditions remedied during the year are as shown in Table II (Details of Sanitary Improvement).

No contravention of hours of closing were detected.

TABLE III

Acts, Byelaws or Regulations under which proceedings instituted	Default or offence	Result	Fines	Costs
Food & Drugs Act, 1938	<u>Sec.3</u> Selling food not of the quality demanded - namely milk containing not less than 3.7% extraneous water.	<u>Dismissed</u> Defendants pleaded that a copy of the Analyst's cer- tificate had not been for- warded with the summons.		No order as to costs.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 19 Chester Rd.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property	<u>Sec.93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		3.6d
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 21 Chester Rd.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		3.6d.
Public Health Act, 1936. Sec.93 Sec.45 9 Chester St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs. <u>Sec.45</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		7s.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 Sec.45 17 Chester St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs. <u>Sec.45</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		7s.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 Sec.39 52 Battersby Lane.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs. <u>Sec.39</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		7s.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 25 Chester St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		3.6d.

TABLE III (Continued)

Acts, Byelaws or Regulations under which proceedings instituted	Default or offence	Result	Fines	Costs
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 Sec.39 Sec.45 118 Pierpoint Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Order for abate- ment in 56 days. <u>Sec.39</u> Conviction <u>Sec.45</u> Conviction	5s. 5s.	
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 Sec.39 102 Pierpoint St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Order for abate- ment in 56 days <u>Sec.39</u> Conviction	5s.	
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 Sec.45 83 Pierpoint St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Order for abate- ment in 56 days <u>Sec.45</u> Conviction	5s.	
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 Sec.39 Sec.45 74 Pierpoint St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects or property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Order for abate- ment in 56 days. <u>Sec.39</u> Conviction <u>Sec. 45</u> Conviction	5s. 5s.	
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 Sec.39 Sec.45 108 Pierpoint St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Order for abate- ment in 56 days. <u>Sec.39</u> Conviction <u>Sec.45</u> Conviction	5s. 5s.	
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 Sec.39 347, Winwick Rd.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs. <u>Sec.39</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		7s.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 349 Winwick Rd.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		3.6d
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 379 Winwick Rd.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		3.6d

TABLE III (Continued)

Acts, Byelaws or Regulations under which proceedings instituted	Default or offence	Result	Fines	Costs
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 Sec.39 52 Birchall St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs. <u>Sec.39</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		7s.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.39 47 Watkin St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.39</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		3.6d
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 Sec.39 66 Bewsey Rd.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs. <u>Sec.39</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		3.6d. 2.6d.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 Sec.45 68 Pierpoint St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Order for abate- ment within 56 days. <u>Sec.45</u> Conviction	5s.	
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 Sec.39 Sec.45 114 Pierpoint St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Order for abate- ment within 56 days. <u>Sec.39</u> Conviction <u>Sec.45</u> Conviction	5s. 5s.	
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 Sec.45 123 Wellington St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs. <u>Sec.45</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		3.6d 2.6d
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 Sec.39 52 Parr St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs. <u>Sec.39</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		3.6d 2.6d.

TABLE III (Continued)

Acts, Byelaws or Regulations under which proceedings instituted	Default or offence	Result	Fines	Costs
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 Sec.45 125 Wellington St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs. <u>Sec.45</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		2.6d. 2.6d.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 9 Garibaldi St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		3.6d
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 73 Pierpoint St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Order for abate- ment within 56 days.		11s.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.39 Sec.45 83 Pierpoint St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.39</u> Conviction <u>Sec.45</u> Conviction	5s. 5s.	
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 Sec.39 66 Bewsey St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs. <u>Sec.39</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		3.6d 2.6d
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 356 Knutsford Rd.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		3.6d
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 38 Fairclough Av.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		3.6d
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 48 Parr St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Order for abate- ment within 28 days.		11s.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 Sec.39 1 Prince St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs. <u>Sec.39</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		6s.

TABLE III (Continued)

Acts, Byelaws or Regulations under which proceedings instituted	Default or offence	Result	Fines	Costs
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 Sec.39 Sec.45 7 Prince St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs. <u>Sec.39</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs. <u>Sec.45</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		8.6d.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.39 77 New Road	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.39</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		2.6d.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.39 62 Dalton Bank.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.39</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		2.6d.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.39 9 Bridgewater Av.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.39</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		2.6d.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.45 39 New Road	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.45</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		2.6d.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 Sec.39 4 Collin St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs. <u>Sec.39</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		3.6d. 2.6d.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 Sec.39 Sec.45 94 Cartwright Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs. <u>Sec.39</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs. <u>Sec.45</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		13.6d
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 92 Cartwright St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		3.6d

TABLE III (Continued)

Acts, Byelaws or Regulations under which proceedings instituted	Default or offence	Result	Fines	Costs
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.39 90 Cartwright St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.39</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		2.6d.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 Sec.39 88 Cartwright Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs. <u>Sec.39</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		3.6d 2.6d.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 Sec.39 86 Cartwright Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs. <u>Sec.39</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		3.6d 2.6d
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.39 Sec.45 83 Pierpoint St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.39</u> Conviction <u>Sec.45</u> Conviction	5s. 5s.	
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 Sec.45 145 Knutsford Road	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs. <u>Sec.45</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		2.6d 3.6d.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.39 252 Knutsford Rd.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.39</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		3.6d
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.39 256 Knutsford Rd.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.39</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		3.6d
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 33 York St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		2.6d
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 80 Pierpoint St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		3.6d.

TABLE III (Continued)

Acts, Byelaws or Regulations under which proceedings instituted	Default or offence	Result	Fines	Costs
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 Sec.39 90 Pierpoint Street	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs. <u>Sec.39</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		3.6d 2.6d
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 Sec.39 84 Pierpoint Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs. <u>Sec.39</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		3.6d 2.6d
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 Sec.39 Sec.45 112 Pierpoint Street	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs. <u>Sec.39</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs. <u>Sec.45</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		3.6d 2.6d 2.6d
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 Sec.39 Sec.45 98 Pierpoint St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs. <u>Sec.39</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs. <u>Sec.45</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		3.6d 2.6d 2.6d
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.39 92 Pierpoint Ct.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.39</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		2.6d
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 5 Mill Lane	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		2.6d
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 238 Knutsford Rd.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Order for abate- ment within 56 days.		11s.

TABLE III (Continued)

Acts, Byelaws or Regulations under which proceedings instituted	Default or offence	Result	Fines	Costs
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 Sec.39 254 Knutsford Road	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Order for abate- ment within 28 days. <u>Sec.39</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		11s. 2.6d
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 Sec.39 78 Cartwright Street	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs. <u>Sec.39</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		3.6d 2.6d
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 Sec.39 Sec.45 72 Cartwright Street	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs. <u>Sec.39</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs. <u>Sec.45</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		3.6d 2.6d 2.6d
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 Sec.39 Sec.45 70 Cartwright Street	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs. <u>Sec.39</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs. <u>Sec.45</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		3.6d 2.6d 2.6d
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 Sec.39 Sec.45 68 Cartwright Street	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs. <u>Sec.39</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs. <u>Sec.45</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		3.6d 2.6d 2.6d

TABLE III (Continued)

Acts, Byelaws or Regulations under which proceedings instituted	Default or offence	Result	Fines	Costs
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 93 Sec. 39 8 Robert St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property	<u>Sec. 93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs. <u>Sec. 39</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		3.6d 2.6d
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 45 115 Bostock St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property	<u>Sec. 45</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		2.6d.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 93 111, Bostock St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec. 93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		3.6d.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 93 Sec. 39 109 Bostock St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property	<u>Sec. 93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs. <u>Sec. 39</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		3.6d. 2.6d
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 93 107 Bostock St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property	<u>Sec. 93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		3.6d
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 93 27 Gladstone St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property	<u>Sec. 93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		No order
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 93 Sec. 39 83 Priestly St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec. 93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs. <u>Sec. 39</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		3.6d 2.6d
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 93 133 Wellfield St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec. 93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		6s.

TABLE III (Continued)

Acts, Byelaws or Regulations under which proceedings instituted	Default or offence	Result	Fines	Costs
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 Sec.39 Sec.56 81 Fox St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Order for abate- ment within 14 weeks. <u>Sec.39</u> Conviction <u>Sec.56</u> Conviction	5s. 5s.	11s.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 Sec.45 18 Elizabeth St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs. <u>Sec.45</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs.		2.6d 3.6d
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 Sec.39 28 Elizabeth St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Order for abate- ment within 14 weeks. <u>Sec.39</u> Conviction	5s.	11s.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.39 Sec.56 30 Cartwright St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.39</u> Conviction <u>Sec.56</u> Conviction	5s. 5s.	
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 Sec.39 79 Cartwright St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Order for abate- ment within 14 weeks. <u>Sec.39</u> Conviction	5s.	11s.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 Sec.39 54 Baxter St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Order for abate- ment within 14 weeks. <u>Sec.39</u> Conviction	5s.	11s.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 Sec.39 56 Baxter St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Order for abate- ment within 14 weeks. <u>Sec.39</u> Conviction	5s.	11s.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 Sec.39 3 Percy St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	<u>Sec.93</u> Order for abate- ment within 14 weeks. <u>Sec.39</u> Conviction	5s.	11s.

TABLE III (Continued)

Acts, Byelaws or Regulations under which proceedings instituted	Default or offence	Result	Fines	Costs
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 Sec.39 40 Bostock St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	Sec.93 Order for abate- ment within 14 weeks. Sec.39 Conviction	5s.	11s.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 176 Wellfield St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	Sec.93 Order for abate- ment within 14 weeks		11s.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 Sec.45 19 Walker St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	Sec.93 Withdrawn on payment of costs. Sec.45 Withdrawn on payment of costs.		3.6d 2.6d
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 Sec.39 21 Walker St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	Sec.93 Order for abate- ment within 28 days. Sec.39 Conviction	5s.	11s.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 Sec.39 Sec.45 7 Mill Lane	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	Sec.93 Order for abate- ment within 2 months. Sec.39 Conviction Sec.45 Conviction	5s. 5s.	11s.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 Sec.39 11 Mill Lane	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	Sec.93 Order for abate- ment within 2 months. Sec.39 Conviction	5s.	11s.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 Sec.39 Sec.45 13 Collin St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	Sec.93 Withdrawn on payment of costs. Sec.39 Withdrawn on payment of costs. Sec.45 Withdrawn on payment of costs.		3.6d 2.6d 2.6d

TABLE III (Continued)

Acts, Byelaws or Regulations under which proceedings instituted	Default or offence	Result	Fines	Costs
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 20 Bostock St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	Sec.93 Withdrawn on payment of costs.		3.6d
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 85 Baxter St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	Sec.93 Withdrawn on payment of costs.		3.6d
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec.93 74 Bramhall St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general de- fects of property.	Sec.93 Withdrawn on payment of costs.		3.6d